The Pittsburgh Daily Commercial.

VOL. 1.—NO. 198. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 3, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.

The Daily Commercial.

Late News Items.

There is reason to believe that General Sherman, at Chattanooga, is on the eve of an important movement. If Johnston does not attack him before the week expires, he stands a good chance of having an aportunity to defend himself from a combined attack from Chattanooga and Huntsville.

For some time past Bennett's gang of guerrillas have been prowling about in different counties of Kentucky committing all sorts of depredations upon the peaceable citizens, and within the past month they have succeeded in robbing different small towns of over $100,000 worth of goods. On last Monday they were in Webster county, and moved from there in the direction of Green river. The facts of his movements were made known to the military authorities, and on Tuesday last a detachment of the 25th Kentucky, under Capt. R. E. Hackett, overtook the party under Bennett near Rumsy, McLean county, when a skirmish ensued. The rebels were at last completely routted, with considerable loss. They were pursued by our victorious cavalry and driven over to the south side of the Cumberland river, but our forces not being sufficient, they pursued the band of marauders no further. In the fight the leader of the band, Capt. Bennett, received a very severe flesh wound in the left arm, but managed to make his escape.

Two boats belonging to Dickinson and Bennet, of Louisville, while lying at the Indiana shore, loaded with lumber, a few miles below Madison, were burned by guerillas.

The report that Gov. Bramlette had tendered wenty thousand militia, is pronounced erroneous by the Louisville *Democrat*.

Advices from Brownsville to the 14th, state that Major General Herron had entirely recovered from his recent severe illness.

Re-Nomination of two Faithful Representatives.

The telegraph has already announced the renomination of Hon. J. K. Moorhead and Hon. Thos. Williams to represent the districts which are now represented by them in Congress, after the expiration of their present term. We cannot refrain from expressing our gratification at this result, as well for the sake of the principles at stake as for our regard personally, for the men thus honored. Hon. J. K. Moorhead has already represented his district in Congress for four years, while the nomination of Hon. Thos. Williams is for a second Congress. The former is an industrious, practical, thorough-going legislator, not often heard on the floor of the House, except it is in the utterance of words directly bearing on the question before that body; but he is invaluable in committee, and faithful alike to the country and the immediate constituents whom he represents. The latter is emphatically, to-day, one of the very ablest men in Congress, if not one of the foremost men in the country in point of intellect. Indeed, Hon. Thomas Williams has few equals in all the requirements of a legislator, and certainly no superior in the qualifications which constitute a successful debater and a popular orator. Pennsylvania may justly be proud of these two men in her Congressional delegation. For their election is certain.—*Harrisburg Telegraph*.

Murder of a Colonel by His Regiment.

A Cairo dispatch to the Chicago *Journal* gives an account of the farewell festival to the 31st Illinois volunteers rendezvoused at Carbondale, and the murder of the Colonel of the regiment the same day. It says:

A most lamentable affair occurred in the afternoon, which threw a gloom over all, and marred all the happiness of the day. Lindsey Osborn, Esq., who succeeded General Logan as Colonel of the Thirty-First, came into town in the morning, but did not mingle much among the men of the regiment, with whom he was personally quite unpopular. About three o'clock he was setting in R. M. Morgan's store, conversing with Quartermaster Swartzcope and several citizens, when two soldiers entered. One of them, named Weaver, from Williamson county, a member of Company K, approached Colonel Osborn, and without addressing a word to any one, struck Osborn a severe blow with a weight upon the left side of his head, breaking the skull and inflicting a mortal wound. As he passed out of the door, Weaver remarked: "You can lie there." Those in the store were so taken by surprise that no effort was made to arrest Weaver, who succeeded in making his escape.

At noon, yesterday, Colonel Osborn was still alive, but insensible, and pronounced to be beyond the possibility of recovery.

Colonel Osborn was a resident of Murphysboro, Ill., about 42 years of age, and leaves a large family.

PROF. A. H. EVERETT, of New York, has made an improvement in the reduction of lead from Galena, by which a considerable reduction of expenses is effected. Instead of using iron scraps to reduce the ore, he uses tins, scraps from the shops of the tin plate workers. Five hundred pounds of the sulphide of lead are mixed with one hundred and twenty-five pounds of tin scraps in a reverberatory furnace, and kept in an intense heat for a large two hours, stirred every fifteen minutes. In from one to two hours the whole mass becomes fluid, and the reduction is complete. It is found best to introduce one half the charge of tin scraps, and allow it to become red hot, when the ore and the remainder of the scraps are added. Besides the cheaper and more rapid reduction of the ore by this process, the tin of the scraps is mixed with the lead, increasing the yield, and for many purposes improving the quality. The scraps, instead of being thrown upon the commons as waste, will hereafter be of value.

OUR exchanges throughout Ohio and the neighboring States have, naturally enough, a good deal to say about the call on the militia. The Sandusky *Register* relates the interesting fact that nearly every able-bodied man on Kelley's Island belongs to the National Guard. Consequently a pretty clean sweep is made by the recent summons to the field. The Circleville *Union* says that in the several townships of Pickaway county, almost all the young men are taken. In the *Union* office all the employees but two are members of the guards. In Illinois the volunteer movement is progressing favorably. Chicago is organizing two regiments, one of them among the Germans. The Board of Trade has voted to retain the situations of all employees of members of the Board who enlist, and pay the families of those who need it $2 50 a week while they are gone, as long as the Board is in funds to do so.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.—The Cincinnati regiments will turn out promptly with full ranks and flying colors. There will be comparatively few substitutes, and these will be fully as good, and perhaps better than the originals. Men who could leave without sacrificing their business, prefer to carry their own guns, and will march. Employers, as a general thing, have displayed a liberal spirit. With but few exceptions, they continue the salaries of their clerks, and the latter, thus encouraged, go forward to serve their country with enthusiasm. The events of Monday will show that the National Guards are what they purport to be—soldiers.—*Cincinnati Gazette*.

A GENERAL TRADES' UNION.—An immense meeting of the mechanics of Chicago was held on Tuesday evening, to organize a "General Trades' Union," to be composed of the General Trades' Unions of the city. The object was accomplished, and the subordinate organizations were requested to levy a tax of 25 cents for the expenses of the General Trades' Union. The several unions were also recommended to take into consideration the establishment of a laboring men's daily paper, and it was suggested that each union subscribe one or more shares to the capital stock. Subscription books to this stock are to be immediately opened.

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THE MARIETTA *Register* announces the gratifying fact that the College in that place is likely to obtain an endowment of $100,000. The sum of $50,000 is already secured unconditionally—of which Douglas Putnam gives $15,000, and Noah L. Wilson $15,000; other parties, the amount of $10,000; and President Andrews, who is now in the East, has secured $10,000 in that quarter, in subscriptions of $1,000, $500, and some less sums. And Douglas Putnam starts the second $50,000 with $10,000, making his donation $25,000 if the full $100,000 is raised.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* says, we learn that the crops in this State begin to look much better. Many of the fields of wheat are as flourishing as could be expected at this season, but others are destroyed altogether, and have been plowed up and sown with grass or rye. On the whole, not quite an average crop will be gathered, but there will be a much better one than was expected a few weeks ago.

COTTON.—Twenty-one thousand bales of confiscated cotton, mixed, and mostly from Red river, in bad condition, were sold at Cairo, on Thursday, April 28th. The proceeds of the sale amounted to over $600,000, one-half which is prize money for the navy, and the remainder goes to the government.

The omnibusses in New York, which raised their fares to ten cents, have been compelled by the force of public opinion to come back to the old rates.

Two foolish young people recently proposed to get married in the Academy of Music in Philadelphia, and to put a price upon the tickets of admission, but the project fell through because the management refused to lease the building for such a purpose.

Over 15,700 acres of land were taken up under the homestead law, during the month of March, at the Land Office in St. Peter's, Minn. Upward of 19,000 acres were entered in the same month at the Winnebago City Office, in the same state.

Capt. Samuel Bunker, of Nantucket, recently caught a codfish weighing 73 pounds, in whose stomach were found two ducks, two flatfish and one sculpin.

Ohio's deficiency to be drafted for is 17,000 men.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

FROM HARRISBURG.

National Oil Company Bill Passed.

Penitentiary Bill will Pass To-Day

Western Coal Company Bill Recalled.

ACTION ON ALLEGHENY CO. BILLS.

COL. GLASS' ARTILLERY REGIMENT.

Four Batteries Tendered from Philadelphia.

Special Correspondence of the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, May 2.

HOUSE—*Afternoon Session.*—Mr. COCHRAN reported a bill relative to grading and paving in Duquesne borough. On motion of Mr. Henry, of Beaver, a bill incorporating the Garrick Oil and Mining Company was passed. On motion of Mr. Bigham, a bill relative to turnpike and plank roads in Allegheny county was passed. The Western Coal Company bill, of Temperanceville, was recalled from the Governor, for fear of veto.

The National Oil Company bill passed both houses in the shape desired by its friends.

Colonel Glass' regiment of heavy artillery is progressing finely. Four full batteries from Philadelphia were offered and accepted today. Pittsburghers desiring to recruit companies will address Colonel Glass, at Harrisburg, where he has his headquarters.

EVENING SESSION.—The act enabling banks to work under the National law was discussed and passed to the third reading in the Senate.

The Military bill passed finally, with slight amendments, in which the House will concur.

The Penitentiary bill passed to a third reading by a party vote. It will pass to-morrow.

The Autelope Gold and Silver Mining Co. bill was passed.

LATEST FROM CAIRO.

GEN. RANSOM ARRIVED AT CAIRO.

COL. HICKS IN THE HARDWARE LINE AT PADUCAH.

Rumored Defeat of Forrest by Kilpatrick

MILITARY CHANGES.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial

CAIRO, May 2, 1864.

Gen. T. E. G. Ransom, wounded in the battles on the 8th and 9th ult., on Red river, arrived here to-day on the steamer Empress. His wound is getting along as favorably as could be expected. The General says he will be in the field as good as new in about thirty days. The body of Capt. Dickey was not recovered.

The rebels sent a flag of truce into Paducah yesterday, asking for an exchange of surgeons. Col. Hicks returned an answer that all the exchange he had to make with rebels was in the hardware line—shot and shell. Since that nothing further has been heard of the Confederates, though they are supposed to be in the neighborhood of Mayfield, in some force.

By the steamer John H. Dickey, just returned from Paducah this evening, we learn that all was quiet at that place this morning.

There was a report at Memphis yesterday that Gen. Kilpatrick's force had met Forrest in Tennessee, and after a fight whipped him and captured his wagon train of stores. The rumor had its origin in Secesh circles, and probably is not more reliable than such stories generally are.

Gen. S. A. Hurlbut has been relieved from the command of the Sixteenth Army Corps, and now awaits orders here. General M. Brayman, commandant of the District of Cairo, has been succeeded by General H. Prince, who assumes command of the District of Columbus to-day. His headquarters, for the present, are at Cairo.

XXXVIIITH CONGRESS---FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, May 2, 1864.

HOUSE.—The House took up, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, the resolution of Mr. Blain, of Maine, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to state the amount of debt incurred by the several States to aid in suppressing the rebellion, and declaring, as the judgment of the House, that all debts legitimately contracted should be assumed and liquidated by the General Government.

The House then took up the resolution of Mr. Harding, offered last December, declaring that the Union is not dissolved, and whenever the rebellion in any one of the seceded States shall be put down or subdued, either by force or voluntary submission, to the authority of the Constitution and laws, such State shall be restored to all its rights and privileges under the Constitution of such State and the Constitution of the United States, including the right to regulate, order and control its own domestic institutions free from all Executive control.

Mr. HARDING, of Kentucky, said the question turned on the fact of whether the Union is dissolved or not, and that whenever the rebellion is suppressed, or voluntarily returns to its allegiance, it is a State in the Union, with all the rights belonging to it under the Constitution. Mr. Harding said that whoever voted against the resolution threw himself into the position of declaring that the Union is dissolved. None but the revolutionist, disunionist or secessionist would approve it.

Mr UPSON, of Michigan, moved to lay the resolution on the table. The motion of Mr. Upson was agreed to; yeas—67; nays—56.

Mr. FRANK, of New York, presented the resolutions of the Legislature of New York, affirming and declaring that the Proclamation of President Lincoln, declaring the extinction of slavery, was not only a necessary, but wise, statesmanlike and constitutional measure, and should be made the law of the land, and requesting the Representatives, and instructing the Senators from that State, to support the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, prohibiting slavery in any State. The resolutions were referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The House took up Mr. Wadsworth's resolution declaring that the powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution are reserved respectively to the States or to the people, and that the executive can neither directly or indirectly exercise any of the powers thus reserved, or lawfully restrict or obstruct the exercise thereof by the people.

Mr. FARNESWORTH moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on the rebellious States.

Mr. COX moved to lay it on the table, in to get a sqare vote upon it. The motion was disagreed to by a vote of 118 in the negative.

Mr. COX now asked for a vote directly on the resolution, which he said merely affirmed the language of the Constitution, but the House referred it to the Select Committee on Rebellious States, by a vote of 70 against 50.

On motion of Mr. JOHNSON, of Penna., the Committee for the District of Columbia were required to inquire into the expediency of draining the city by culverts and cleansing the Washington Canal, in order to preserve the health of the city, which is endangered by the most deleterious miasmas and malignant atmosphere from the surrounding hospitals.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, the resolution was adopted asking the Secretary of the Navy to furnish all information concerning the construction of the Rebel Ram, which made the recent attack on the United States forces at or near Plymouth; also, why the construction of the ram was not prevented and precaution taken against its action.

THE new Missouri river packet Montana, Capt. J. Throckmorton. This splendid new packet will be completed during the present week, She has been pronounced by good judges one of the best adapted boats ever built for that river. She is certainly a model boat in every respect. She is named after the new gold region of the Rocky Mountains; her hull is one of the best ever turned out by the Messrs. Porter of Shoustown, whose name is a sufficient guarantee for a tip-top job. Her dimensions are: Length, 240 feet; beam 33 feet; hold, 5 feet 8 inches. She is extra timbered, and fastened. She is furnished with 8 five-flue boilers 20 feet long, 40 inches in diameter, cylinders 20 inches in diameter; with 6 feet strike wheels 25 feet in diameter, with 10 feet buckets. Her cabin has been fitted up in a superior manner. Her furniture and outfit is of the best description. In a word, she is a complete boat in every respect. She was built under the superintendence of Captain Throckmorton, by whom she will be commanded, and is owned by Capt. T. and Mr. J. E. Gorman. Both are well known to the Missouri river and in our own Smoky City, Mr. Gorman being engaged in business with us for many years. We have known both of these officers for twenty years, and can bear testimony to their gentlemanly deportment and correct business habits. Steam was raised on Saturday. Her machinery was found to be just what they wanted.

NATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION

Twenty-One Unions in Session.

LOUISVILLE, May 2.

The National Typographical Union convened here to-day. Twenty-one Unions are represented. The following officers have been elected for the ensuing year: President, A. M. Cayvey, Cincinnati; 1st Vice President, W. L. Fairchild, Philadelphia; 2d Vice President, C. B. Smith, New York; Secretary and Treasurer, W. F. Moore, Detroit; Corresponding Secretary, M. G. Mason.

From Cairo and Below.

EXECUTION OF A SMUGGLER.

Gen. Washburne Preparing for Action

U. S. Gunboat Petrel Captured and Burned.

THE CAPTAIN AND CREW TAKEN PRISONERS.

The Enemy Routed at Duvall's Bluff.

PADUCAH AGAIN THREATENED.

THE CAPTURE OF CAMDEN, ARK.

Gen. Steele Fights for 21 Miles.

MEMPHIS, April 29, via CAIRO, May 1.

Martin Smith was executed to-day in Fort Pickering for the crime of smuggling percussion caps to the enemy, and violating his oath of allegiance. He stated at the gallows that he was guilty, and that his sentence was just. Other persons now in prison for same the crime, will probably suffer the same sentence.

The cotton market is too unsettled for quotations. A small lot of strict low middling sold at 80c. Sugar and Molasses firm; good inquiry. Sales of 600 hhds sugar at 24c, good fair; 24¾@25½c fully fair; 500 bbls Molasses sold at 95c for new.

The Mollie Abel brought up 200 hhds of sugar and a few barrels of molasses.

Gen. Washburne is very active preparing his forces for active duty in the field. Gen Sturgis has assumed command of the cavalry here and is re-mounting and equipping them.

CAIRO, May 1st.—By the arrival of the steamer Molly Abel we have dates from New Orleans to the 26th. The steamship Morning Star, from New York, on the 16th, arrived on the evening of the 25th.

The gunboat Petrel was suddenly boarded, captured and burned by Wirt Adams' cavalry on the 25th, 25 miles above Natchez. A large number on the boat were killed. Capt. McElroy and crew are among the missing, and are supposed to be prisoners. The Executive Officer, Engineer, Pilot and Ensign escaped. The Petrel was a small sized gunboat, and carried four or five guns.

The steamer Tycoon, from White River, has arrived at Memphis. She reports a skirmish between our cavalry and a party of guerillas near Duval's Bluff, in which the enemy were routed and a number of prisoners were captured.

The Arkansas river was falling very rapidly.

The steamer Progress was recently fired into near Concordia, Miss., and a deck hand wounded. Another attack was made near Grand Lake, and one guerrilla was killed and ten taken prisoners by a company of marines. The Progress was attacked a third time near Island 76, but sustained no injury.

The 7th Kansas cavalry, left for Memphis are providing horses for citizens for the purpose of mounting a body of cavalry on duty at that place.

Memphis cotton market active and firm. All offerings are readily taken. Receipts small; middling to strict middling, 66@67c; good, 68@69c; fair, 72c.

It is reported that Paducah is again threatened. Measures are being taken to prevent the government property from falling into the hands of the enemy, should they advance on that place. It is said that about one thousand people from the country about Paducah are encamped within a radius of ten miles on the opposite side of the river from that city.

Col. Osborne, who was wounded at Carbondale on the 27th, has since died.

CAIRO, May 1.

By way of Memphis, the particulars of the capture of Camden, Ark., by Gen. Steele, are received. Crossing Little Missouri, at a point menacing Shreveport, Washington and Camden, Steele moved on what he real destination, and deluded Price into the belief that he intended to attack Shreveport.

Price dug riflepits and threw up earthworks, when Gen. Steele executed a sudden flank movement, which left Price discovered just in time to save himself from an enfilading fire by hastily retreating toward Washington. Steele proceeded with vigor, capturing some prisoners.

Steele then moved toward Camden. Discerning his mistake, Price concentrated his cavalry, and with Marmaduke and Dorsey on one flank and the rear, tried to embarrass Steele, so that his own infantry might have time to gain the fortifications of Camden.

After fighting for twenty-one miles, Steele pressed on and took possession, on the 15th, of Camden. Nine fortifications of great strength, fourteen hogsheads of sugar four hundred barrels of corn, seven sacks of rock salt, and three men were captured. The cotton for ten miles around had been burned by Price, numbering two thousand bales.

FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF CITY OF WASHINGTON

Duppel Captured by the Prussians

The Danes Hors du Combat.

THEY RETREAT TO THE ISLAND OF ALSEN.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE AND THE PARIS BOURSE.

NEW YORK, May 2.

The steamer City of Washington, from Liverpool on the 20th, via Queenstown on the 21st of April, arrived here this afternoon.

The steamer Bavaria, which left Hamburg for New York on the 19th, was captured by a Danish frigate at the mouth of the Weser. She had a large number of passengers on board. The ship and cargo were valued at £120,000 sterling. The Hansa was stopped by the frigate at the same place, but after an examination of her papers, she was allowed to proceed. The Germania, from New York at Southampton, would not go to Hamburg, but landed her passengers, and would probably discharge at Southampton.

The London *Times* attributes a slight rally in the Confederate loan, and the reaction on the Paris Bourse, to the open defiance of France on the Mexican question, by the House of Representatives at Washington. The *Times* thinks, however, that the action of the House will be ignored and retracted.

Cyrus W. Field had been giving a banquet to the supporters of the Atlantic telegraph. Messrs. Adams & Bright were present and exchanged international courtesies.

The public were startled, on the 18th, by the announcement that Garibaldi's visit was to be terminated, and that he would leave London, en route for Caprea, on the 22d.

The Prussians assaulted and captured Duppel on the morning of the 18th, capturing eighty-three cannon and from two to three thousand prisoners. The Prussians' loss is stated at two Generals, sixty officers and six hundred privates. The Danes are said to have lost between eighty and one hundred officers and four thousand men and are reported *hors du combat*. The victory was received with great rejoicing at Berlin. It is reported that the Prussians have occupied Alsen, and that the occupation of the whole of Jutlipso was resolved upon.

Richardson, Spence & Co., and Wakefield & Co., report flour dull and unsaleable; prices nominally unchanged. Wheat in moderate demand. Corn dull at 28s@28s 3d for mixed. Beef quiet but generally firm. Pork unchanged. Bacon dull and lower, at 35s@40s. Lard quiet at 42s 6d. Butter dull. Sugar firm and in good demand. Coffee steady.

LONDON, April 21.—Wheat dull and rather lower. Flour neglected. Sugar quiet. Coffee again easier for some sort of Ceylon. Tea unaltered.

LIVERPOOL, April 21.—The reported capture of the steamer Bavaria, by a Danish frigate, proves unfounded. She arrived at Southampton on the night of the 20th.

The Danes have retreated from Duppel to the Island of Alsen.

Some members of the Conference met in London on the 20th. The representative of the German Diet was absent, and the Conference adjourned to the 25th.

Garibaldi is reported to have consented to reconsider his determination to quit England on the 22d.

LIVERPOOL, April 21.—Cotton buoyant, all grades a trifle higher. Breadstuffs dull and tending downward. Provisions quiet and steady. Crude oil, 10 shil. 9 gal; 12 shil. 2 pence 9 gal. refused for refined.

LONDON, April 21.—Consols 91¼. Erie shares 67@68; Illinois Central 73@74c discount.

THE ASSIGNMENT OF GEN. BLAIR.

Letter From President Lincoln.

WASHINGTON, May 2.

Accompanying the President's Message to-day was the following:

HON. MONTGOMERY BLAIR:—*My Dear Sir:*—Some days ago I understood you to say that your brother, Gen. Frank Blair, desires to be guided by my wishes as to whether he will occupy his seat in Congress or remain in the field. My wish, then, is compounded of what I believe will be best for the country, and it is, that he will come here, put his military commission in my hands, take his seat and go back to his friends; and, with advice by the nominations, help to elect the nominees and then aid to organize a House of Representatives which will really support the Government in the war. If the result shall be the election of himself as speaker, let him serve in that position; if not let him retake his commission and return to the army. For the country this will heal dangerous schism; for himself it will relieve him from the disadvantageous position in which he is now placed. He is in danger of being permanently seperated from those with whom only he can ever have a realization of the sincere opponents of slavery. It will be a mistake if he shall allow those provocations offered him by insincere time-servers to drive him from the house of his own building. He is young yet. He has abundant talents—quite enough to occupy all his time, without devoting any to temper. His reappointment to the command of a corps by one of...

[The transmission of this letter by telegraph was abruptly terminated by the operator, and it unfortunately breaks off at the most interesting point.]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, May 2.

Money dull and a large supply; Sterling Exchange lower, at 135 for Currency; Gold dull and lower, opening at 78¼ and closing dull at 77¼; Government stock quiet; U. S. 6's, 1881 coupon 113¾; 7-30's, October and April, 110@111. Stocks irregular and weak:

U. S. 6's 5-20 coup.	105¾	Erie R. R.	100⅜
Tenn 6's	57	Hudson River	132
Mo. 6's	70¼	Reading	142
O. & M. Cert.	52	Ill Central	123¼
Canton	43½	C. P.	148
Quicksilver	71	Galena	107
Pacific Mail	224	R. I.	110
C. & N. W.	50¼	Toledo & Wabash.	66
N Y Cent.	132¼	Ft. Wayne	109

BOSTON MINING STOCK.

Bay State	23¾	Huron	41½
Copper Falls	43¼	Isle Royale	25
Franklin	55	N. W.	13

New York Market.

NEW YORK, May 2.

COTTON—Quite firm at 83@84 for Middling Uplands, and 80 for Low Middling.

FLOUR—State and West dull, and 10c lower; sales at $7,25@7,35 for extra; State, $7,60@7,80 for R. H. O.; $8@8,75 for Trade Brands, closing firm; no buyers at outside quotations.

WHISKY—Firmer at $1,16@1,20, closing firm at the latter price.

WHEAT—Dull and nominal at $1,70@1,73 for Milwaukie Club, and $1,77@1,81 for Winter Red Western.

CORN—Continues dull: Mixed Western, $1,39 in store; small parcels 1c higher.

OATS—In moderate request at 87@88c.

PETROLEUM—In fair request; Crude 38@40c; Refined, in bond, 56@58c; Refined, free, 64@65c.

WOOL—Firm with a fair demand.

PORK—Higher at $26,75 for mess; 26,50 for old do, and $28,50@28 62½ for new; $23@24,62½ for old and new prime, and $27,25 for prime mess. Also, 1,500 bbls new, at July buyer's option, and on Saturday evening 3,000 bbls prime mess, at May, seller's option, at $27,50. Total stock of old and new, May 1st, 93,190 bbls; same date last month, 101,036 bbls; same date last year, 109,906 bbls.

BEEF—11,690 bbls; same date last year, 109,906 bbls. Beef market quiet and steady at 9c@12c Country mess, 6@7c; prime, 16@18c; repacked mess, 19@20c. Total stock, old and new, May 1st, 502,620 pkgs.; same date last month, 65,415 pkgs.; same date last year, 72 224 pkgs. Prime Mess Beef quiet and unchanged. Beef Hams inactive. Shoulders, 15@15½c. Bacon Sides unchanged.

LARD—Quiet at 14¾c.

BUTTER—Steady at 32c for State Ohio.

CHEESE—Unchanged at 16@18c for new.

New York Weekly Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, May 4.

Bank Statement—Decrease in Specie, $780,880; circulation, $52,906; increase of deposit, $260,00,; 753.

PRISON EXPERIENCE IN RICHMOND.

Statement of one of Dahlgren's Men

Prisoners Fed on Horse and Dog Flesh.

We have published many statements of the barbarous treatment which the Union soldiers have received at rebel hands in rebel prisons; but the following from one of the men who were with the gallant Col. Dahlgren when he lost his life, is of special interest, as showing the refinement of rebel cruelty:

I give you a brief statement or the sufferings of the raiding prisoners that were under command of Col. Dahlgren and Lieut. Col. Cook. On the raid to Richmond, after riding three days and nights, only stopping long enough to feed our horses, we were ordered to halt, build fires and make coffee, and feed, and being very tired and hungry, we obeyed the order very readily. It being about 9 o'clock in the evening and very dark, our fires enabled the Rebels (that were secreted all about us) to come near enough to even count the number of our force. This they told me after we were captured. They mustered their forces and secreted themselves in the wood within two rods of the road, about a mile and a half in advance of where we camped, near a turn in the road. We were ordered to mount and keep well closed up, which we did, Colonel Dahlgren and Lieutenant Colonel Cook in the advance, and as they made the turn in the road the Rebels fired a volley into the column from their double-barrelled shot guns, loaded with buck shot, killing Colonel Dahlgren, and wounding several others, and killing several horses. Then Lieutenant Colonel Cook ordered the fence to be thrown down to the right, which was done in haste, and we fell back into an open field, where we were captured the next morning. They marched us, seventy-three in all, past where Colonel Dahlgren lay. I passed within ten feet of him. He was stripped of every thread of clothing, his false leg taken off, and his finger cut off to get his ring. He had three balls through him, and was almost covered with mud. This was about eight o'clock in the morning.

They then marched us to Stevensville, where they gave us some water and drink, but nothing to eat. We marched until about two o'clock, when they halted and gave each of the prisoners about half a pint of corn-meal and about an ounce of bacon. We mixed our meal with some water (no salt) and baked it in the ashes. The second day of our march the hogs began to give out from exhaustion. I could not walk, and I gave a Rebel a new overcoat that I had if he would let me ride to Richmond. He took it and told me to get into the baggage wagon, which I did, suffering from severe pain in my side. But they were not content to let me ride there, and they took me out of the wagon and put me straddle of a mule. I did not ride more than half a mile before I fainted and fell off my mule. They let me lay there in the mud until the wagon came up, when they ordered two negroes passing by to pick me up and pitch me into the wagon, and kill the d—d raider, declaring that we all deserved to be shot. The most of our boys stood it very well. We arrived at the prison the second night about nine o'clock. Three rebs came in (one of them having a book), saying "All of you that have money or watches, come forward and give them up, and I will take your names, and perhaps, when you are paroled, you may get them again; but those that do not will be searched, and if there is any money or watches found upon you, it will be confiscated;" and those that did give up their money were also searched, and everything taken, gave them twenty-three dollars, and then they took my blanket, haversack and contents, knife, pocket-book, postage-stamps, and, in fact, everything except the clothes I had on my back. I had to lie on the floor, with a brick for a pillow, as many of the other boys did.

Our rations consisted of a corn dodger about the size of one's hand, and about a half a pint of black bean soup, which was not fit for hog feed. This was our rations for one day.

I should have stated that when we arrived at prison there were twenty-eight that were captured and put in prison in the morning. The whole of us were buckled and gagged, and kept in that position for several hours, until some of us were nearly exhaled. This was done because we were raiders. They said we all ought to be shot, and that they were going to turn us over to the civil authorities, and they would hang every d—d one of us. They kept the raiders separate from the rest of the prisoners, not even allowing them to ask for a chew of tobacco. They kept a guard over us night and day, and on the island no language can describe the sufferings there. Frank Leslie's Illustrations are nearer than I can describe—worse, if anything, than he represents. The rations there consisted of a piece of corn dodger, about three inches square, twice a day, and once in two or three days a small piece of meat of doubtful origin.

There are men here in this ward who actually eat horse beef, and even dog, and were glad to get it. One man I saw in the prison before I went to the hospital that had one of the dog's paws that he eat of on the Island. He said that he was going to cook it and fetch it to our lines when he came. The prisoners on the Island, although nearly exhausted from exposure and starvation, were detailed to carry wood about three-fourths of a mile. Some of them were so weak that they could hardly get around, and would refuse to fetch wood. As a mode of punishment for disobedience of orders, they had a wooden horse, the legs about five feet long, made after the style of a carpenter's horse, and the bench of it sharpened almost to an edge, on which they would put the prisoner a-straddle, tie his hands behind him, gag him, and fasten a rope to each ankle, and stretched both ways, until it would nearly split a man in two. There they would keep him as long as they thought he could stand it, and then they would loosen him, take him down, and kick him to his quarters.

There is one man in this ward that they had in this position for nearly two hours. Every few minutes the rebel sergeant would pass by and ask him if he would fetch wood now; his answer was that he was a prisoner of war, and that he would not work. "Then sit there till you will," was the answer. Being pretty spunky, they kept him in this position until he was nearly exhausted. He could hardly stand or get to his quarters when they took him down and told him to get into his quarters. There was a squad that had been detailed to go to the prison where they were going to be paroled, and one poor fellow that was not in the detail, anxious to get away, stole into the ranks, hoping to get paroled. He being discovered by the officer in command, who drew a pistol from his hand, struck the poor fellow on the head, fracturing his skull, causing death in a few hours. Another was struck on the cheek, cleaving the flesh all off one side of the face. I saw one man shot sitting in the door-way eating his breakfast; the guard shot him through the glass, hitting him in the head, killing him instantly. It is an almost every day occurrence for the prisoners to be shot at through the window by the guards.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, May 2d.

FLOUR—Further depressed. Superfine sold at $6 30.

WHEAT—dull and prices nominal.

CORN—Unchanged and the demand was light. Ear $1@1 03, shelled $1 12@1 15.

RYE sold at $1 50.

WHISKEY—Dull at $1 18@1 20 the latter was the prevailing rate but the demand was light.

MESS PORK—Was in active demand with sales of 3,000 bbls, including 1,000 bbls country at the quotations. At the close, city could not have been bought below $26 50, and this price was refused for 400 bbls to be delivered about the middle of the month. Nothing transpired in bulk meats or bacon to indicate any change in prices.

LARD—Quiet without change.

COFFEE—46½@47c.

SUGAR—19½@21c.

MOLASSES—$1 08@1 10.

BUTTER—Dull at 28@30c for choice fresh.

GOLD—70@77; silver 63@65; exchange par and 1-10 premium.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, May 2.

FLOUR—The market is quiet.

WHEAT quiet, at $1 12 for No, 1 and $1 22@$1 22½ for No. 2.

CORN firm, at $1.

OATS dull, at 67c.

HIGHWINES quiet, at $1 15½@1 16½.

FREIGHTS quiet; 10c for wheat to Buffalo.

FLOUR AND GRAIN RECEIPTS—Flour, 555 bbls; wheat, 21,000 bushels; corn, 2,750 bushels; oats, 25,000 bushels.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 19,000 bbls; wheat, 2,500 bushels; corn, 42,000 bushels; oats, 66,000 bush.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, May 2, 1864.

FLOUR—The market is very dull.

WHEAT steady; sales of Kentucky white at $1 73.

CORN dull and declined 1@2c.

WHISKY firm at $1 12@1 13 for Ohio.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, May 2.

BREADSTUFFS—Dull, but generally unchanged. Prices—sales 600 bbls Extra at $7@7.50.

WHEAT—Firm at $1.85@1.90; White, $2.05.

CORN—Buoyant. Yellow, $1.37; White, $1.33.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS—Unchanged.

WHISKY—$1.35.

PETROLEUM—Steady. Sales of Crude at 35c.; Refined in bond 58c.; do free, 63@65c.

BEEVES—Firm. By the head, 12¼14c.

SHEEP—Firm. Sales of 450 head at 6¼@7½.

CORN FED HOGS—11@13c. net.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Soldiers' Home.

The Managers of the Subsistence Committee have completed their arrangements for the reception of soldiers at the "Home," on Liberty street, and a formal opening will take place on Thursday evening. We have before had occasion to mention this patriotic institution, and are glad to announce that it is now in a condition to meet all reasonable demands which may be made upon it. Whilst the Committee are at all times prepared to accommodate companies or regiments with substantial repast at their rooms at City Hall, the "Home" has been fitted up with a view of entertaining small bodies of soldiers passing to and from the East and West, who may have to lay over here to await transportation. Quite a number of neat, clean, comfortable beds have been put up, on which the weary soldier may repose, and the tables in the spacious dining room are ever covered with a bounteous supply of substantial food, at which the hungry soldier of the Union is at all times a welcome guest. There is also a private apartment fitted up exclusively for the reception and accommodation of such sick soldiers as arrive on the trains, where they will be kindly cared for, and all their wants ministered to. The opening exercises will be appropriate to the occasion.

New Artillery Regiments.

Col. Jno. P. Glass, at present one of our most energetic and faithful representatives in the State Legislature, has received authority from the War Department at Washington, to recruit a regiment of heavy artillery for service during the War. Artillery seems to be the favorite arm of service just now, and during the recent volunteering excitement all the heavy artillery regiments in service from the State were filled by new recruits. Many persons who wished to join the army, were prevented from doing so because of their inability to get into the heavy artillery. Now, here is a chance for all those who failed at that time. Col. Glass served with distinction in the field, with the famous Excelsior Brigade of General Sickles, and is thoroughly qualified for the command the government has bestowed upon him. Besides, this is the only new organization authorized to be recruited in the State, and affords a fine opportunity for those desiring to engage in a regiment, the officers of which will be their own choice. Persons desiring to recruit for the regiment are directed to apply to Col. Glass immediately. See advertisement of "Moorhead Artillery" on second page.

Meeting of the Principals of the Public Schools.—A meeting of the Principals of the Pittsburgh schools, and also those of the boroughs south of the Monongahela river, was held on Monday evening, May 2d, at the Fourth Ward School House, Penn st. Prof. Douthett was chosen President, and Benjamin Jones Secretary. The President stated the object of the meeting to be to appoint a committee to obtain donations from the teachers toward the fund of the coming Sanitary Fair.

On motion, a committee consisting of Mr. A. T. Douthett, Prof. Woods, Mr. D. W. Elder, and Mr. Monroe, was appointed, with instructions to bring the matter before the Allegheny association, and to invite the co-operation of all teachers, whether of public or private schools.

It was recommended that the teachers should contribute one day's pay to this noble and patriotic fund.

The committee are to meet at the same place on Wednesday next, at seven and a half o'clock P. M.

mh3:4m H. CHILDS & CO.

Bugs.—Who has not, oft in the stilly night, e'er slumber's chains have bound him, been tormented by hungry bugs? Who has not cursed him? and what hous

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's New Photograph Establishment, corner Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh, Pa., (entrance on Penn street.) Reception Rooms and Skylight on second floor. Operating Department under the charge of Mr. Rorah, well known as one of the most successful Photographers in the country, with a full corps of skillful and experienced assistants. Photographs of every style and size, from the smallest card to life-size, plain or colored, in oil, water or ink. Careful attention given to copying old Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, &c., to any size Photograph desired.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, MAY 3, 1864.

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In Clubs of 20 ..... 1.00
Payable in advance.
Address
THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

Removal of the Commercial Office.

The office of the DAILY COMMERCIAL has been removed to the adjoining building, No. 76 Fifth street, directly opposite Postoffice. The Counting Room is on the first floor, where all business matters will be transacted.

OUR FAIR.

We take it for granted that a great deal of work is progressing in a quiet way by committees. Indeed we know, to some extent, that this is so. We appreciate, too, the desire on the part of many committees, that the kind and amount of work they are doing should be kept as quiet as possible, in order that surprises may be reserved to augment the novelties of the exhibition. And if we could be assured that all the committees were thus noiselessly but effectively operating, perhaps no word would be necessary. It would in that case be best to keep every movement as close as the preparations for a grand military expedition, and let the result burst upon the community and the nation with equally astonishing revelations. But we are not sure that this is the fact. We hear intimations, occasionally, that there is apathy in some quarters, and it behooves us to sound the call for more general action. Some persons are constituted so that they will not awaken into any great degree of life unless stimulated by knowing what others are doing. Once aroused, they work well enough. How shall we quicken them?

We published yesterday the spirited action of the Chicago Board of Trade with reference to our Fair, and we hail it heartily as *meaning* something. We sowed some good seed there last Fall, without expecting a harvest of this nature, for a fair here was not then contemplated. It will therefore be a gift unsought and not counted on, and all the more valuable for that. We thank you in advance, neighbors! Send along and *bring* along all that your hearts may dictate. We know it will be worthy of you.

Some inkling having got abroad that the Iron men have made a handsome beginning and hope to outstrip other interests, we have heard it mentioned that the Coal men threaten to more than "size" that pile. This is cheering. There is a chance for a fair race between Iron and Coal. As Coal helps to make Iron, it is natural to be jealous of the progeny. It will be hard to run a tilt against Iron, but Coal is stout in the ribs, and we shall, no doubt, see some excellent sparring, especially if the boatmen be admitted in the "mill." Sporting and joking aside, however, such competition is every way commendable. Let us see more of it.

There is another thing that has been mentioned, that we hope to see less of. That is, a disposition (not say because so-and-so or such an interest is not doing a proportionate work), therefore some other person or interest will hold back. We hope not. Such a course would be too disgraceful to those concerned. We can hardly credit that such a disposition is manifested in any quarter. Or if some have allowed this feeling to creep in, though the aggravation be considered just, surely it will melt out of every good heart on reflection. Having spared not our sons—in how many cases that richest gift, "the only son"—shall we not freely place upon the altar of human kindness the lesser treasure?

The nation is upon the eve of perhaps the most desperate struggle of the war. Homes, all over the land, are full of hearts that beat quick and fearful. Not a word is spoken, perhaps, but the eye is raised to Heaven, and the *soul* groans out its prayer to the Infinite. The image of that son, husband, father, brother, stands between all else and the oppressed spirit. What shall *we* do? What *can* we do? "All that a man hath will he give for his life," therefore, our part is plain. We are at *home*. We are in the main prosperous. Let our offering be fitting—let it be adequate to the immunity we are enjoying from the perils of the camp, the field, the hospital.

One other consideration, as a community—PRIDE. A proper pride to excel other cities. Will it amaze any one if we say that we *can* and *ought* to outstrip New York. We say *can* and *ought*, from the knowledge we have of the start we have already made. Our population is scarcely one-seventh of that of New York. Now should we raise $200,000, we shall be ahead. Ahead of New York and every other city in the country so far. St. Louis may beat us, but she represents the whole Mississippi Valley. Therefore we have a splendid chance now of standing at the head of the list; and that without foreign or, to any extent, national aid. From what we know of what has been done, and the resources still untouched, we shall consider it our own fault if any name ranks higher than ours.

At Loggerheads.

The ARMY and NAVY appear to be a good deal at loggerheads concerning the responsibility attaching to the fall of Plymouth, the breaking loose of the rebel ram, and the unsatisfactory state of affairs generally, in the North Carolina sub-division of Gen. BUTLER'S Department. That the rebels were concentrating rams in the rivers that empty into the Sounds of North Carolina, has long been believed, it seems, by pretty much every one except Gen. BUTLER. Admiral LEE, according to his own statement, did his best to have the rams destroyed by the army; but he fails to make it appear why, since he had no iron clads for those waters, he did not make the best use of the means at his command to resist the rebel *Cotton Plant*. It is said that a barricade was placed across the river and torpedoes put in the stream. The thoroughness with which these obstructions were prepared, is sufficiently attested by the fact that they do not appear to have proved the slightest hindrance to the ram. Whether the blame belongs to the Army or the Navy, this circumstance reflects a degree of inefficiency and a lack of knowledge of the simplest methods for which even in that Department the country was not prepared. It is plain that when Admiral LEE was calling so lustily on the army to destroy the ram yet building, he neglected to do his part in preparing for its appearance in case his call was not answered, as he had abundant evidence it would not be. No one will be deceived by the flimsy attempt of the two branches of the service to shift the responsibility.

Thanks to the stupendous proportions in which Lieut. Gen. GRANT is manifesting himself before the rebel lines in Virginia, no very momentous consequences are likely to flow beyond what has happened, as the result of the mismanagement or stupidity in that quarter. The rebel ram is loose, and, true to its instincts, may yet do some damage in the Sounds. But the rebel force which overwhelmed Plymouth has gone, leaving the iron-clad to take care of itself. If it is a fact that it cannot go out of the Sounds on account of its poor sailing qualities, its field of operations is not large, and it will stand a good chance of being cornered and crippled, if not captured. We believe even the wooden gunboats in those waters can do that. It is reported that the *Cimonicus* draws not too much water to go into the Sounds, and that this Monitor has gone there. If so, the Navy may, after all, do something a little better than locking the barn door after the horse has been stolen. Then, Admiral LEE shall have all the credit, and the military head of that Department shall be deemed free to acquire the glory of which it has hitherto come so far short, and for which it so much pants, in some other field.

WHISKY EXCITEMENT.—In Chicago, where the wild cat fever rages so badly, they are going crazy about whisky. It is said that the passage of the amendment to the Internal Revenue bill, imposing a tax on stocks of liquors on hand created a panic of the wildest kind. Prices fluctuated, but during that day large quantities of the article went down.

What Shall it Be?

In other cities a wholesome rivalry, centering in some particular object, as the sword contest in New York, or thousand dollar gifts, contingent on a certain number giving a like sum, has constituted not the least interesting and at the same time profitable feature of Sanitary Fairs. In St. Louis a gradually lengthened list of one thousand donors promises to insure a very handsome aggregate, while two farms, estimated to be worth several thousand dollars each, have been given to the Mississippi Valley scheme of practical benevolence. In New York, valuable horses, cattle, and other and perhaps more novel gifts were made, and in Brooklyn gifts of real estate swelled the receipts.

As yet this spirit has assumed no practical shape among us, though we do not doubt it exists, and will in time manifest itself in some way worthy of our city, and especially of that large class of liberally renowned citizens to whom we naturally look to place Pittsburgh alongside of other cities engaged in this enlarged work of benevolence. The Agricultural Society of Allegheny Co. have led off very handsomely and set an example worthy of imitation, by offering a reward of $500 to the county (herself not competing) that will make the largest donation of stock for the benefit of our Fair. We understand that already the competition promises the best results. We do not doubt that there are those among us who have bestowed no little thought upon this subject, and perhaps schemes have been matured, not solely of an individual character, but some plan that will awaken the spirit of wholesome competition and embrace the entire community.

We suggest that the time has arrived when features of this kind, if we are to have them should be arranged, to the end that the largest results may be insured. Who among us will lead off with a liberal gift—who will set an example—who bring forward a plan?

Rebel Raids in West Virginia.

Our exchanges from West Virginia continue to make mention of rebel raids in the vicinity of the Kanawha. Recently, the counties of Putnam and Mason have been visited by Peter Carpenter's guerrillas, who stole a large number of valuable horses, robbed the stores of everything of value, and committed other depredations. Two of the gang belonging to Putnam county were captured, and one, William Shields, was killed, in an engagement with a smaller body of Union troops. Carpenter's guerrillas have been the terror of West Virginians ever since the commencement of the rebellion, and vigorous measures are being adopted for their suppression. There has been a movement of large numbers of Union troops in that vicinity, recently, and a considerable number of light draught boats have been employed in the government service at that point, which may account for the activity of the rebel forces thereabouts.

Affairs at Chattanooga.

MR. TAYLOR, the Chattanooga correspondent of the Chicago *Journal*, writes as follows:—Rumors are as many as the bubbles of Brunnen; no place like the Army for blowing them; but this you may believe: The enemy are feeling their way daily, meditating an attempt to say "A" in the alphabet of the campaign, and lead off with a fight. Little symptoms of a desire to cut the railroad between Cleveland and Chattanooga have appeared, coupled with an unreasonable craving to turn our right at Ringgold and recapture the "Hawk's Nest." Possible the *moon* is at their service; at least it will do them no harm to cry for it. I rather think, despite all assertions to the contrary, that the rebel force in our front will be found undiminished, and that it is better prepared to do sharp and desperate battle than ever before. The butcher of Fort Pillow will not succeed in his mission, for he will not divert the attention of a single regiment in this Department. Like to old Continentals, they are to a man,

"With eyes to the Front all."

The mountains are in a perpetual roar with coming and going trains. Laden with the correlatives, powder and hard bread, they follow each other like a vast caravan. Not here as with you, for the trains move out by companies and run on common time. You can hardly fancy how like an avalanche supplies are pouring down, nor of how vast a business without any commerce, Chattanooga is the scene. All the levee boats are coming and going; four lay there loading this morning. Three miles of Government storehouses are going up; the city is being grasped with railroad tracks, as by the fingers of two iron hands; machinery is getting into position, the brush of the painter, the sledge of the smith, and the builder's hammer are incessantly going. Dead and deserted Chattanooga has come to resurrection, and plays like a heart in a fever. The work of half a century is crowded into a single spring.

Mrs. Swisshelm Writes a Letter.

Mrs. Jane G. Swisshelm has written a letter from Washington to the Chicago *Journal*, to say there ought to be a better system of financial exchange between those two cities, and next to set forth what follows:

You are aware that our imports, for some time past, have so far exceeded our exports, that a very heavy drain of gold has been made upon our national resources. The bulk of these imports is dress goods, luxuries of dress, furniture, ornaments, liquors, etc. In different parts of the country, people are making efforts to check the importations by societies to promote economy, such as were formed pending the revolution. In this city, a pledge was got up, by a lady, in these words:

"FOR THREE YEARS OR FOR THE WAR, we pledge ourselves to our country and to each other, not to purchase any article of foreign manufacture when a domestic article can possibly be substituted."

This was carried to Assistant Secretary Field, of the Treasury Department, who approved it heartily, saying that if imports were not checked, the consequences to our finances would be very serious and damaging. Secretary Chase likewise stated that someting must be done, and soon, to prevent the balance of trade with Europe from turning so heavily against us, but was not ready to say whether the pressing of this pledge was the better way.

The pledge was then carried to Mrs. Lincoln, who at once expressed her willingness to sign it and put it her hearty co-operation. Mr. Lincoln was next consulted, and after reading it, he remarked, with some appearance of displeasure or alarm: "Ladies, you have no idea what a hornet's nest you are stirring up! In the present state of our foreign relations this will never do," etc., etc.

On his disapprobation, Mrs. Lincoln declined to sign it. Mr. Fields requested that no use should be made of his opinion, and there the matter rests, showing that the President's wife is not behind him in her zeal to further the Union cause, and there is no doubt that in her lavish and expensive style of dress, she believes, from some cause, that she is thus maintaining the dignity of the nation in the eyes of the representatives of foreign countries.

JANE G. SWISSHELM.

THE NATIONAL BANKRUPT ASSOCIATION held a meeting, on Friday last, in New York, and passed a series of resolutions. They urge the fact that the stroke of the rebellion has paralyzed a large class of merchants who have contributed much to the prosperity of the country in times past, and who would resume their career of enterprise if they could be disburdened of their load of debt, which is inextinguishable save by a bankrupt law. They ask for the passage of the bill as reported by Hon. T. A. JENCKES, of Rhode Island, now before the House. The effect of the law will be to open the doors for bankrupts to get new capital, and thus to create the only possible opportunity for their recovery from helpless poverty, when it is thought many of them would remember their old obligations, and be proud to vindicate their commercial honor by paying them, principal and interest.

THE STATE FINANCES.—HON. HENRY D. MOORE, State Treasurer elect, on Monday assumed the duties of his office vice WM. V. MCGRATH retired. Mr. MOORE has held the position before, and discharged the duties of the trust with fidelity to the interests of the people and with credit to himself and the State. Although the labors of the office have been largely increased within the past few years, Mr. MOORE will bring to their proper discharge both experience and energy.

COMMUNICATION between Richmond and Fortress Monroe has been suspended. This, no doubt, is only preparatory to opening the new overland route by Gen. GRANT, by which the formality of the flag of truce will be dispensed with.

CHICAGO LEADS.—One Illinois regiment of militia has been offered from Chicago. A new German regiment is forming, and the *Journal* says "the city is all over alive to the emergency."

BOSTON MINING LIST.—The Boston *Bulletin* publishes a list of 25 organizations having officers, in that city, and says there are about sixty others in different stages of incubation.

In the Conference last week, between Gov. Brough, of Ohio, and the Secretary of War, the Governor was asked at what time he could place a certain number of militia at a point on the Ohio. His response was, "To-day." This dumbfounded the Secretary; but in three hours the Governor reported that he was advised by telegraph that the troops were on the march.

There is now a case in the United States Supreme Court involving the title to the site of the city of Keokuk, Iowa. It has been in Court twenty years, and involves land valued at $15,000,000. The parties are Charles Mason vs. Messenger & May.

The machinery heretofore used in braiding the covering to crinoline hoops is now being used in braiding shoe-strings, a little alteration only having been found necessary.

Finley Johnson, the well-known poet and sketch writer, died in Washington, on Wednesday, after an illness of but two days. Mr. Johnson was from Baltimore.

General Intelligence.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, New School, will commence its session at Dayton, on the 19th inst. It is anticipated that about two hundred and fifty delegates will be in attendance, and that the Assembly will remain in session about a week. Opening sermon by the Rev. Henry B. Smith, D. D., the Moderator of the last General Assembly.

The quadrennial meeting of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, commenced in Philadelphia, on the 1st of May. This Conference will be one of unusual interest, both on account of the condition of the country, and the questions that will come up for discussion and action. Among the questions which will come before that body for consideration will be the extension of the ministerial term of service, a lay representation, and the questions relating to the policy of the church. The Book Concern will issue a daily paper containing the proceedings in full.

From evidence recently given before a committee of the British House of Commons it appears that, although the maximum price of gas furnished by the thirteen London companies is only a dollar and a half per thousand feet, the average dividend paid by them is ten per cent. In Liverpool the price ranges under a dollar, and the average dividend is also ten per cent. It is the same in Birmingham, Manchester, Bristol and Wolverhampton. In some places the price runs as low as fifty-eight cents. One dollar and fifty cents per thousand feet is the maximum price fixed by the charter of the Pittsburgh Gas Company. At these rates, gas stock has paid very handsome dividends. We perceive, however, that the company is asking the Legislature to give them the privilege to increase the rate to two dollars per thousand feet. It is doubtful whether the measure will pass.

The loyal women of the city of Indianapolis held a meeting in that city on Wednesday last, to respond to the Governor's call for hundred-day troops by offering their own services in place of the clerks in the stores, so that the latter might be enabled to perform military service. Mrs. Morton (the Governor's wife) called the meeting to order, and Mrs Canfield made a stirring address, in the course of which she said: "Let the ladies—and I now address the young and unmarried ladies particularly—volunteer their services in the shops, stores, offices and clerks of the land, proposing to accept and supply, as far as is in their power, the positions which are now occupied by the young men, for whom the call is made. Let the salaries of the clerks continue during their absence, and their places be retained for them on their return; the young ladies receive the soldier's pay while they labor as the soldier's substitute. In this way the sacrifice will be on all. The employer will have of necessity the inexperienced salesman, the young man endure the hardships consequent to a soldier's life—the young lady give up her life of ease and comparative leisure and devote herself to the duties of the salesman, which are necessarily confining and laborious—the community at large will suffer the temporary inconvenience of unpractised attendants." At the conclusion of the address, papers were circulated for the signatures of female volunteers to fill the places of clerks and others who go into the hundred days service, and a large number of young ladies immediately subscribed.

The boldness and barbarousness of the rebel General Forrest's operations in Western Tennessee and Kentucky, during the past few weeks, have attracted a great deal of attention from the people of the country. The Kentucky papers say that the inhabitants of the towns and rural districts through which his army has moved, have become terror-stricken by the relentless conscription carried on, and many of them have left for the North, leaving behind them their valuables and farms, and all that they love and value. The mode by which conscripts are obtained is as follows: A squad of soldiers is sent into a town or district, where they represent themselves as being on furlough, desirous of enjoying a good time, and determined to spend their money freely. They treat every one well for several days, never attempting to molest even their known enemies, in order to disarm suspicion, and then, at a preconcerted time, they capture every male person between the ages of 16 and 50, and march them off to camp.

Henry Craig, the inventor of the celebrated Craig Microscope, died last week in Cleveland, O. Mr. C. was a gentleman of intelligence, evincing a strong taste for the fine arts. His love of insects and birds, it is said, was unequaled.

The proposition to tax dogs has not met with much favor in Congress. For some reason or other it has failed in the House. Why, we cannot divine. The thousands of worthless curs which infest the country are a peril and a reproach to the wool-growing interest of the country; and if for no other consideration, there should be a heavy impost on dogs. There is scarcely a dog in a hundred which is worth the meat that it takes to feed him. The Senate should by all means restore this clause in the Tax bill.

Wealth is not acquired, as many persons suppose, by fortunate speculations and splendid enterprises, but by the daily practice of industry, frugality and industry. He who relies upon these means will rarely be found destitute, and whoever relies upon any other will generally become bankrupt.

It is proposed to use the White House for a Department of State and for official receptions, and for build the President a new house in the suburbs.

A good one is told of a Quaker volunteer who was in a Virginia skirmish. Coming in pretty close quarters with a rebel, he remarked: "Friend, it's unfortunate, but thee stands just where I'm going to shoot," and blazing away; down came the rebel.

In view of the momentous events which will transpire in the affairs of the nation during the next thirty days, it is recommended by the religious press that prayer meetings should be held in the different churches with a special reference to the success of our armies.

An interesting bit of personal history relative to the early life of George Peabody is told by a Newburyport paper, thus:

"It is rather uncommon in this day for persons to render invoices of their taxable property. The assessors advertise for them, but since it is understood that they will not doom anybody, no notice is taken thereof; and probably not half a dozen a year are rendered in Newburyport. Formerly, it was not so, and on looking back to 1814 we find the following from George Peabody, the celebrated London banker, whose wealth and generosity are known the world over:

"'Invoice of all the taxable property of the subscriber on the first day of May, 1814—

"'One Poll—

"'Personal Property, $200.

"'GEORGE PEABODY.'

"'Newburyport, Oct. 26, 1814.—Sworn to before Samuel Cutler. Oct. 26, 1814.'

"It appears from the above that George Peabody in 1814 arrived at manhood, and took his oath that he was possessed of but two hundred dollars taxable property, which was just enough to make him a voter; and if he had lost one dollar of it the day before he would not have been a voter that year."

Some interesting figures have been given respecting the mean average of life attained by individuals engaged in various employments, which will be found worthy of careful examination. The statement was prepared by order of the Massachusetts Legislature a few years ago. Agriculturists were found to average of 63.98 years; Bankers, 43.45; Bank Officers, 48.78; Blacksmiths, 51.44; Butchers, 50; Calico Printers, 51.33; Carpenters, 49.39; Clerks, 34.32; Clergymen, 56.72; Coopers, 58.37; Editors, 40; Gentlemen, 58.19; Hatters, 54.17; Jewellers, 44.06; Judges and Aldermen, 65; Lawyers, 54.43; Machinists, 36.41; Manufacturers, 43.23; Masons, 47.78; Mechanics, 43.45; Merchants, 51.71; Musicians, 38.96; Politicians, 52.93; Painters, 42.3; Physicians, 54.91; Printers, 38.01; Public Officers, 56.81; Rope Makers, 54.50; Shipwrights, 55.27; Shoemakers, 43.12; Tailors, 41.35; Teachers, 34.46; Traders, 46.35.

A memorial has been presented to the Senate asking for the construction of reservoirs for supplying the Mississippi with a medium stage of water during the dry season, and for a canal from Lake Superior to Sandy Lake, in the Mississippi, a distance of forty miles, and thence by Crow Wing and Leaf rivers, and Otho Tail Lake, to Breckinridge, on the Red River of the North. This would open the whole continent, by the St. Lawrence and the Lakes, and by the Mississippi river, to the base of the Rocky Mountains and the Hudson Bay region, via Red River of the North and the Saskatchewan.

A correspondent asks: Why will paper makers and stationers persist in leaving the last page of letter or note paper blank in ruling it? I believe this question is daily asked by thousands. It was desirable twenty years ago, before the days of envelopes; but now, that their use is all but universal, there is no sense nor reason in leaving one page unruled, to the annoyance of every letter-writer. Let some stationer try the experiment of ruling and advertising a lot, half with a blank page, and half without, and see which sells first. Although it is best to rule over the whole sheet completely, I would pay twenty-five cents a ream more for paper thus ruled, being somewhat of an extensive writer.

A colored preacher within our lines, recently felt constrained to preach against the extortion of the sutlers, from which his flock had suffered. After much deliberation, he announced his text as follows:—"Now de serpent was more *sutler* dan any beast ob de field, which de Lord God his made."

A law for the preservation of the fish in the lakes and rivers of the State of New York, passed during the present session of the Legislature, provides: No person shall take any fish with a net, spear or trap of any description in any of the fresh water ponds, or brooks, or outlets thereof, or streams of this State, or within the jurisdiction of this State, in the waters of Lakes Ontario and Erie, and the St. Lawrence river, during the months of January, February, March, April and May, except in Chaumont Bay. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, in addition, be liable to a penalty of five dollars for each fish so caught.

The famous trotting stallion, George M. Patchen, died in New York, on Saturday, from rupture.

The facts in possession of Congress, gathered by the Committee to investigate the affairs of the New York Custom House, show an enormous trade carried on between New York and rebeldom.

The annual exhibition of the National Agricultural Society, will this year be held at the Capitol of Washington, and will take place about the middle of June. It will, on this occasion, be conducted under the most favorable auspices, prominent members of the Government having evinced a strong interest in its success, and the citizens of Washington having already contributed liberally toward the prizes.

Military Movements.

A dispatch was received on Sunday by the Government from Fortress Monroe, stating that Beauregard's army passed through Petersburg Saturday morning. His force is estimated at 18,000 to 20,000 men. Nothing of note has transpired at the front. The pickets of both armies extend up and down the Rappahannock and Rapidan. A considerable force is reported at Fredericksburg, throwing up intrenchments on the heights. The rebels are reported to be withdrawing from Madison Court House, and concentrating in front of our left and centre. One division of Longstreet's corps, according to deserters, is at Hanover Junction as a reserve. On the same authority, Lee's strength is stated as upwards of 100,000 men.

It is rumored that Gen. Banks has been superceded by Gen. Augur.

A New Orleans letter reports that the evacuation of Texas by our forces has begun, and that a rumor had reached New Orleans that General Polk encamped at Camp Moore, nine miles from New Orleans, with 15,000 or 20,000 men, to move at once on Fort Hudson or Baton Rouge.

Information has been received at Newbern, April 25th, that the rebel authorities have taken possession of all the railroads in the South for the next sixty days, during which time no citizens will be allowed to travel on them. It has also been learned that troops from Charleston, S. C., have been brought to Wilmington, and there relieved the troops who served there, while the latter proceeded to Richmond.

Messrs. Gooch and Wade, of the Committee on the Conduct of the War, have returned from Fort Pillow. The statements made as to the barbarities and cruelties there are fully corroborated. They say they took fifty-seven depositions, all of which *more* than confirm the newspaper accounts of the massacre. They say it would be impossible to exaggerate the cruelties committed.

Little Washington, N. C., was evacuated by our forces on Thursday last, the troops there being wanted elsewhere. A flag of truce boat arrived here this evening from City Point, with four hundred of our exchanged prisoners. No newspapers or news could be obtained.

Award of Mail Contracts.

The following is the remainder of the list of awards of mail contracts in this State:

2664. From Jeffries to Clearfield. Martin Nichols, $295.

2665. From Curwinsville to Ansonville. Alfred M. Read, $110.

2666. From Curwinsville to Lumber City. Alfred M. Read, $125.

2667. From Luthersburg to Smicksburg. D. Henry, $1383.

2668. From New Washington to Punxutawney. John Hutchison, $243.

2669. From Ansonville to East Ridge. Too high; offer, $175.

2670. From Woodland to Grahamtown. No bid.

2671. From Reynoldsville to Rockdale Mills. Henry McIntosh, $75.

2672. From Punxutawney to Summersville. John Hutchison, $170.

2673. From Brookville to Marionville. David Henry, $192 75.

2674. From Brookville to Smitten. F. W. Bell, $181.

2675. From Brookville to Kittanning. Wm. H. H. Piper, $1,090.

2676. From Brookville to Ridgeway. Robert W. Moorhead, $374.

2677. From Brookville to Ridgeway. Too high; offer $400.

2678. From Kittanning to Dayton. Watrous S. Marshall, $250.

2679. From Kittanning to Clarion. Samuel V. Lightcap, $1,410.

2680. From Kittanning to Brady's Bend. Wm. H. H. Piper, $335.

2681. From Kittanning to Mahoning. Watrous S. Marshall, $390.

2682. From Kittanning to Punxutawney. John Hutchison, $560.

2683. From Freeport to Slate Lick. Geo. Truby, $208.

2684. From Kelly's Station to Cochrane's Mills. Jos. M'Allister, $76.

2685. From Apollo to Elder's Ridge. George Blair, present contractor, $301.

2686. From Brady's Bend to Callensburg. S. Kifer, $224.

2687. From Lawrenceburg to Clarion. Samuel Kifer, $247.

2688. From Clarion to Kingsville. Robt. Barber, $156.

2689. From Clarion to Pleasantville. Thomas George, $710.

2690. From Clarion to Franklin. W. A. H. Piper, $980.

2691. From Strattonville to Marionville, Robert Barber, $222.

2692. From Strattonville to Clarington. Cochran Fulton, $130.

2693. From Shippensville to Tylersburg. Jacob Lackey, $200.

2694. From Callensburg to Rimersburg. Alexander Colwell, $150; three times a week.

2695. From Callensburg to Emlenton. Jas. Ritchey, $50.

2696. From New Bethlehem to Curlsville. John Trainer, $148.

2697. From Butler to East Sandy. Samuel Butler, $5000.

2698. From Butler to Salem Cross Roads. George Truby, $650.

2699. From Butler to New Castle. John Gregory, $330.

2700. From Butler to Lawreneburg. John Gregory, $312.

2701. From Butler to New Brighton. John Gregory, $272.

2705. From Harmony to Mercer. William M. Thompson, $1,396.

2706. From Brownington to Franklin. Joseph Evans, $1,487.

2717. From New Castle to West Greenville. Cyrus A. Clark, $1,674.

2718. From New Castle to Youngstown. Jas. G. Niblock, $875.

2719. From Mercer to Meadville. Franklin D. Lane, $1,440.

2720. From Mercer to Cochranton. W. M. Thompson, $520.

2721. From Mercer to Enon Valley. Clinton Young, $1,443.

2722. From Mercer to West Greenville. Samuel West and Charles Fry, $418

2723. From Mercer to Warren. R. M. Ulp, $625.

2725. From Mercer to Youngstown, O. Wm. M. Thompson, $640.

2728. From Emlenton to Brady's Bend. Thos. Richy, $464.

2730. From Franklin to Mercer. James C. Brown, $1,095.

2734. From Franklin to Irvine. Frank D. Lane, $1,694.

2741. From Caledonia to Karthons. Michael Mullen, $270.

2745. From Smithport to Olean. W. S. Cornelius, $295.

2748. From Bradford to Carrollton. Charles Newell, $800.

2753. From Sugar Grove to Jamestown, six times a week. Andrew B. Smith, $290.

2754. From Pittsfield to Broken Straw, N. Y., six times a week. David Woodin, $500.

2759. From Titusville to Oil City. C. F. Smith, $1,219.

A True Woman.

In company with the Commission from Washington, which went to Fort Pillow to look into the condition of things there, and to take the testimony of such men as may be found who have a knowledge of the massacre, was Mrs. Lizzie Booth, the widow of the Major of the negro regiment who was killed in the outset of the fight on the 12th inst. She has been hunting up evidence in relation to the battle, and visiting Mound City Hospital and relieving the wants of the eight or ten privates left of her husband's command. She is a true woman in more ways than one. There is a deep-seated grief at her heart for the loss of her husband, but that feeling seems to have been swallowed up by an absorbing passion, the passion for revenge. Her eye is fearless. She walks about among rough men, is jostled here and jeered at there, but turns neither to the right nor to the left, seemingly unconscious of the presence of the crowd. She wants to see the spot where her husband was buried. She wants to see his body removed from its temporary resting-place, and put into the coffin she came prepared with for its reception. She has gone to the fort, and will soon return with the corpse. Only twice has your correspondent seen this lady give way to womanly feeling. Once was when speaking of the promise made by the members of the regiment when she parted from them two months since. She was telling them that she desired never to hear of their running or flinching in the fight. Several heard it. They, with one accord, promised her they would cling to the Major until they were all cut to pieces. "How well they kept their truth," said she, "they are all cut to pieces!" And the tear glistened in her eye *then*.

The other occasion was when relating the fact that she had recovered the flag of her husband's command, "the flag which waved over Fort Pillow until its surrender." This trophy she had long sought in vain, and she feared the Rebels had captured it. But at the hospital she saw a soldier with a white and red cloth about his wounded leg. Mrs. Booth examined the wound and the envelope, and found it was a portion of the regimental colors. The soldier and the surgeon aided her in finding the rest of it, and substantially a better, but not more precious, bandage for the wound. She secured the battle-soiled bunting to bear to her home. "There is only one thing I prize higher," said she, "and that is the body of my husband." That flag is historical. It was raised at nine on the 12th, and was brought down by cowardice and treachery at three P. M., the same day, in time to be spared witnessing the carnage that followed. It should be placed among the flags of the war, and, in the future, will be looked upon with more curiosity than many a costly piece of Rebel finery that has cost hundreds of lives to capture.

In this connection, let me correct an error which appears to have been started by some enemy of the race and an opposer of the Government. It is that the negroes deserted their guns at Fort Pillow, and caused the place to be given up. This is a falsehood. The colored men stuck to their post until the last. In fact, on the north side of the fort, they were the very last to run from the overwhelming force of rebels which came pouring down upon them. This was testified to by all who had a chance to see. White and black ran together. There was no other way. They were being shot down in their tracks.—*Memphis Letter.*

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CITY INTELLIGENCE

[*Additional Local on First Page.*]

East Liberty Passenger Railway.

The stockholders of this Company held a meeting yesterday afternoon at the office of A. G. Bell, one of the directors for the purpose of deciding whether they would continue the line in running order, or altogether abandon it. The meeting was quite largely attended, and much interest was manifested in the proceedings. The question discussed was one of great importance to the whole people along the line of the road, as well as to the public in general, and we were glad to see the attendance so general among those more immediately interested in the life or death of the road, for its abandonment or continuance should be seriously considered. Representations have been made to us by parties who have every means of getting a knowledge of the facts, that notwithstanding all the difficulties under which the road has been laboring, the travel during the past year has largely increased, and although, in consequence of the high rates of labor, feed, etc., the company has not yet been able to declare a dividend, still those familiar with its affairs have faith in the ultimate success of the enterprise. Those who are in favor of abandoning the road cite its past history as evidence that it cannot be sustained; but they should reflect that, in spite of the extraordinary cost of operating, the present Directors have sustained it for a considerable time, and that under their management, the business has largely increased; that if it is not a paying road to-day, it is a great public convenience, and that all the indications point to its ultimate success.

Mr. Meyran, the President of the road, has been untiring in his efforts to make it not only a public convenience, but a paying investment to the Stockholders—which, after all, seems to be the primary consideration of all corporate bodies—and had he been heartily seconded in his honest efforts, the road to-day might have been far nearer meeting public expectation than it now is. His proposed introduction of the "dummy" engine, for instance, which will, no doubt, eventually supersede the use of horses on all our city railways, was strenuously opposed by many persons residing on the line of the road, and the desired legislation defeated.

We are not able to state positively what has been the cost of connecting Pittsburgh with East Liberty, Oakland, and the suburban residences along the line of the road, but the cost must have been heavy, and an enterprise fraught with so many advantages to the people at large should be liberally encouraged. It has been asserted that if the road was advertised for sale that it would bring a fair price; but this is not certain, as the highest price yet offered is $100,000, which is far below the cost of building the road. The questions, then, which naturally arose yesterday were: Shall the road be sold or abandoned, or shall it be sold at any sacrifice? A determined and vigorous effort to keep this important avenue of travel open to the public, even at a loss of dividends, would seem to be wise policy. The increase of population along the line will enhance the value of property, and gradually swell the receipts of the company, so that, in a few years at most it must become a paying investment. To abandon such a valuable improvement, will necessarily involve considerable losses, and the property holders along the lines will be among the heaviest losers.

The meeting yesterday adjourned without taking any definite action. It seems that the present company paid some $75,000 for the road, and that they have since expended about $50,000 for real estate, cars, new track, stock, &c., and that not one cent of the earnings of the road have gone into the pockets of the stockholders, it all having been expended in operating and repairing the same. All the present management ask is, that they shall receive the net cost of the road, together with the outlay they have expended upon it. If they can get this they are anxious and willing to sell, but if they are resolved to run the risk of reimbursing themselves out of the iron, stock, real estate, and fixtures of the road. The meeting adjourned to meet again on Thursday, at which time, it is understood, proposals will be received from citizens of Minersville to purchase the road will be made, and it is hoped some definite arrangement will be concluded by which this indispensable public improvement will be kept open. Indeed, the land owners along the line of the road are most deeply interested, and they should take such steps as will secure to them the present and prospective benefits of the improvement. May we not hope, then, that such an important enterprise will not be abandoned in this age of progress, even should a few dollars be lost in the enterprise?

United States District Court.

MONDAY, May 2.—Before Judge McCandless. The regular term of this Court opened to-day. But eight Grand Jurors answered to their names, and the Court was consequently unable to charge them. The Traverse Jurors in attendance at the second October adjourned term, held last week, were summoned for the regular term, and were in attendance.

The case of Dr. King, which was expected to come up to-day, was continued until Thursday next, by mutual consent, to enable the District Attorney to procure the attendance of a witness now in the Potomac army.

The report of Messrs. Grace and Snowden, Inspectors of hulls and boilers, was read. From it we learn that during the six months ending May 1st, 1864, the inspectors "visited many vessels, and advised many repairs to be made to boilers, etc., which were cheerfully complied with." There were no accidents from explosions, or injuries from steam, to report. In reference to the collision between the two boats Hawkeye and Dick Fulton, the Inspectors say: "The case is now undergoing investigation before the Court," During the past six months, they inspected 51 hulls and the boilers of 63 steamers.

Pittsburgh Sanitary Commission.

Contributions received during the week ending, April 30th.

Soldiers' Aid Society of Tionesta—12 pairs of drawers, 13 pairs socks, 4 sheets, 5 shirts, 8 handkerchiefs, 1 comfort, 4 pillows, 6 towels, half dozen tin rings, reading matter.

Soldiers' Aid Society of Hillsville—9 bushels potatoes, 40 pounds of dried apples.

Ladies' Aid Society of Sewickleyville—69 pillow-cases, 5 pairs socks, 1 towel.

Soldiers' Aid Society of Saltsburg—16 flannel shirts, 26 pairs drawers, 2 quilts, 2 pairs

The Physeognomy of Writing.

A positive interest for autographs has grown out of Sanitary Fairs, which these festivals have at the same time afforded means for gratifying. Autographic collections have almost everywhere constituted one of their most interesting features. A more permanent contribution, however, is the volume of Messrs. JOHN P. KENNEDY and ALEXANDER BLISS, of Baltimore, which by a lithographic process presents varies specimens of the chirography of our best known authors, in prose and verse, both living and dead. The work is put forth, we believe, in the interest of the Sanitary Fair, now in progress in Baltimore. Besides "Sweet Home" and "Star Spangled Banner," the living authors have indicated for a place in the volume such selections as each has felt disposed to have thus honored.

It is claimed by some that the sign manual derives a character from the personality of the writer. They claim that certain qualities of the brain act through the nervous organization, and thus regulate the motion of the hand, by the dependent muscles, so that the form the letters take upon the paper will show a correspondence with those qualities as surely as the lines in the spectrum will designate the nature of the body that emits the ray. On this point remarks *The Round Table:*

We might grant this as a true theory, and yet be forced to acknowledge its inutility as an index until we can command an equality of condition in every other respect, so much do extraneous habits, either of usage, frequency of writing, and influence of model, affect the chirography. Still, if we cannot reasonably put any implicit trust upon the point, there is no doubt that of the many kinds of relics which men treasure there are few that have so genuine an interest as an autograph. We would all turn away from

"the sacred pin
That touched the ruff that touched Queen Bess's chin,"

to the page of her writing, because of the fancied if not real notion that what the hand has written is in some way intimately allied with what the brain conceived. What would we not give for an act or scene of Shakespeare? Even his bare name will sell for a hundred guineas. We have seen the manuscript of Gray's Elegy sell for five hundred dollars; and in his rare autograph, by the way, we may mention that the cabinet of Mr. Fields contains some letters and some memoranda pertaining to the history of Greece. His MS. is fine, neat and easily associated with his fastidious mind.

We chanced the other day, continues *The Round Table*, to look upon the opening chapter of Hawthorne's new romance (which he has been so sadly obliged to leave unfinished while he seeks a more genial climate), and could scarcely believe it was the hand of "a genius so shrinking and rare," as Lowell has termed him, it was so far from neat, and somewhat confused in its stroke. At the same time we looked upon the round, back-handed, even elegance of Longfellow's, handsomer than the copy of "Excelsior," given in the book before us. It was the "Kalif of Baldacca," a new poem, not yet printed, and in the same portfolio lay his verses on "The Cumberland," without a sign of the patriotic fervor which one might have thought would have disturbed their evenness. They were, in fact, final copies, after the work of composition was done, and the poet was on his good behavior for the printer's eye. It is just this condition, moreover, which is a drawback upon the interest of the collection we are noticing. The author is in most cases a penman on parade; and the mere fact of his selecting some already printed passage to copy for the occasion preludes the chance of its bearing signs of the heat of composition, which gives a manuscript so much greater interest. How much more pleasurable a sight is a leaf of Pope's, the back of one of Addison's letters perhaps supplying the paper, filled with erasures and interlineations, than a fair copy he might have made from the final corrections. How much do the canceled stanzas and the altered lines in Gray's "Elegy"—or *stanzas* as he first wrote it—increase the value in our reverential eyes. This book contains a few paragraphs from the manuscript of "Cecil Dreeme," of more genuine fervor in the hasty inelegant script than most in the volume; but we looked with greater interest on the rapider scrawl of some verses where the feminine hand of a sister had come in to fill out the gap of the stanzas. One of the most genuine things in this collection is a letter of Theodore Parker's, a cramped hieroglyphic that defies interpretation in some words but for the context, and in the address utterly unreadable. It almost equals, without resembling, the famous scratches of Choate, but shows far more urgency, and we might think that for Goethe's reason of easy gliding and noiseless process, he would have preferred the pencil. And yet, for a difference, so vehement a man as Dr. Chalmers, even in the hot haste of his thought, always maintained an even hand. Byron's scratchy, contorted script contrasts with Scott's regular character, yet both wrote with much the same fervor; the only evidence of the impelling thoughts in Scott is his constant failure to cross his t's. Bowles is said to have written such a commingled hand that he was sometimes obliged to send for a drilled compositor to decipher his own words, when an interval had cooled his remembrance of them; and yet his muse has not the impetuous flurry of g-nius at the white heat, as might excuse a multitude of chirographic sins. Emerson's and Thoreau's hands have each a rushing air, large, perhaps for ease in a lecturer's desk, but with nothing of the graceful shape that marks the equally bold but merchant-like script of Mr. Winthrop, or the sharper, firmer eveness of N. P. Willis.

There are some hands in this volume noticeable for their neat, print-like style. Poe, above an affected and graceless signature, writes a very exact and uniform script, and you might have set him to the task of proving Cicero's assertion that he had seen the Iliad in a nutshell; or if he had been a Mohammedan, he would have been bothered woefully with writing the name of God on scraps where a less delicate manipulation might have absolved him from the necessity. The Apostle Eliot could have got him safely to transcribe his Indianese for the Cambridge printers, and fingers that ran so carefully might have emulated the old divine in economizing goose-quills, and have needed but a single plume to accomplish the task. Stoddard's is another such hand, finer even if not so elegant. John Quincy Adams, but for the palsy that jags the stroke, would have been equally fine, though somewhat larger. Charles Sprague and Robert Sands write with even a womanly delicacy; while in Miss Sedgwick, Mrs. Howe, Grace Greenwood, and Madam Ossoli there is a touch of masculine vigor. We recall one or two womanly hands not in this volume, where the other sex is emulated. The author of "Charles Auchester" wrote a plain, upright character, firm as only a quill can make it. Miss Prescott writes with an easy distinctness that reminds one of Bryant's. Fanny Kemble has a nervous stroke with a womanly angularity. On the other hand, these specimens show the immature and girlish want of ease in Mrs. Stowe and Lydia M. Child, quite distinct from each other. Among the men neither Dr. Holmes's nor Dr. Holland's hand would be considered the work of writers so practiced in mental power. Whittier's, too, has a degree of indecision, without either strength or symmetry, and the same may be said of Redman, Drake, Cozzens, Key, Calvert, and several others of this series. Again, the specimen given of Dr. Channing's manuscript, a loose, sprawling character, weak but for its liberty, poorly comports with the clear purity of his mind, and the precision of his intellect. Webster's, cramped and small, we might hesitate to accept for his representative. The President's open, plain, unadorned script, on the other hand, does not belie his nature. And this of Thackeray's—we look to a friend's collection—is quite characteristic in its unmistakable clearness, and not without a Thackerayic stamp in its humorous way of offering an introduction, which is curious enough to copy:

"LONDON, Nov. 18, '53.

Mr. J. T. F. * * *

At sight please pay the bearer, Mr. S. Laurence, my portrait-painter in ordinary, every possible kindness, and place the same to the account of W. M. THACKERAY."

Here, again, is Robert Browning's plain, inky, quill-writ hand, decidedly inelegant, and Captain Mayne Reid's not very clear, back-handed, and also inky character; quite in contrast to the round, small, copperplate autograph of George Augustus Sala, the equal of Poe's in beauty. Turning back to the lithographic fac similes, we have Parton's coarse, tall and straight strokes; Whipple's lofty loops, that are a chirographic pun upon his penultimate syllable, the free and easy script of Irving, Everett, and Bayard Taylor; the dot and scratch of Halleck the poet, that looks as if he might have practiced the Morse alphabet and got crazy over it; Hillard's precise, balanced, and somewhat constrained character; Ik Marvel's and Alfred Street's well-looped and back-slanting letters; the elder Dana's trembling hand; George Tickner's legible and light-stroked; Motley's minute and elipt; the fine delicate precision of Brockden Brown's; Cooper's compressed and closed lines; the singular evenness of Dr. Bethune's; and the necessarily peculiar lines of Prescott, as he threw them off from his nocto-graph. The four pages given here are more illustrative of Prescott's mode of writing than the specimen in the recent "Life." The character is utterly illegible to the unpracticed eye; the wires which guided his style did not allow the stroke to go below the line, and the clipping of the spelling is very frequent, with the marks of his secretary filling up the deficiency and making plain the uncertain words. About a fifth part of the lines are erased; and indeed the "copy" answers very nearly to his own account of Macaulay's first draft, in a letter to Mr. Ticknor: "It is absolutely illegible from erasures and corrections. He showed me a sheet just written. I found *ele* as an abridgment for *castle*, and all on that plan. This draft he copies always, with alterations, etc."

THE ALMOND CONTROVERSY.—The New York *Times* says that there are a hundred suits pending in the District Court in that city, and turning on the question whether almonds are fruit. It is a modification of the tariff a lower rate of duty on "fruits, green, ripe or dried," was framed than that to which almonds had been specifically subjected in the act of Congress. The importers claimed that almonds were fruit and came within the clause reducing the duty. The collectors said, "No." The importers replied,—"but almonds are sold at fruit sales." "So are sardines," rejoined the collectors.

This weighty question has been before the Supreme Court of the United States, and that tribunal came to the conclusion that whether almonds are fruit or not, if Congress meant that almonds should pay less duty than before, it would have said "almonds," instead of leaving it to inference. And so the case goes off, to the grief of the importers.

Parties who have arrived at Cairo from Tennessee report having seen Major Bradford, who commanded at Fort Pillow, supposed to have been killed by the rebels at or back of Fort Pillow, at Covington, Tennessee, about a week ago. From the statement made by the rebels, it seems Major Bradford must have had escaped after the massacre at Fort Pillow, but was retaken and considered in a state of insanity when at Covington. He was among men who knew him, being Tennesseeans, and was kindly treated. He is supposed to be incurably insane. So much for the barbarous scene he was compelled to witness.

CLOTHING.

NEW SPRING GOODS,

No. 10 St. Clair street.

JUST RECEIVED FROM THE EASTERN cities, a large and well selected stock of goods, designed for the Spring and Summer trade, consisting in part of the following goods: FRENCH CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, FANCY ENGLISH, GERMAN and AMERICAN COATINGS and CASSIMERES of almost every shade, style and color, all of which I will make up to order in the latest and most fashionable manner by experienced workmen at short notice and reasonable terms. Also, a large stock of Gents' Furnishing Goods, such as are usually kept in first-class furnishing stores. Orders solicited and promptly executed.

W. H. McGEE.

ap19:6m No. 10 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

REMOVAL.

GRAY & LOGAN,

Having removed to 47 ST. CLAIR street, would specially invite the attention of all in want of

CLOTHING FOR BOYS,
YOUTHS or CHILDREN

To their now large and complete stock of

SPRING GOODS,

replete with all the new styles of the season, and manufactured by the very best houses in New York.

GRAY & LOGAN,
ap19:2w No. 47 St. Clair street.

J. BOOBYER, Jr.,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

And Wholesale and Retail Dealer in READY-MADE CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS,

no9-1y 225 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

COTTON FACTORIES.

KING & PENNOCK,

Manufacturers of EAGLE and NIAGARA

Sheetings, Cotton Yarn, Twine, Wick, Batting, etc., etc.

Warehouse, No. 29 WOOD STREET,

se16 PITTSBURGH, PA.

BANNER COTTON MILLS.—

PARK, PAINTER & CO.

Warehouse, Nos. 149 FIRST and 120 SECOND STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA.

4-4 Brown Sheeting, Carpet Chain of all colors, Candlewick, Batting and Twine.

se9

JEWELRY.

FINE GOLD AND SILVER AMERICAN, ENGLISH and GENEVA WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER-PLATED WARE, GOLD, SILVER AND STEEL SPECTACLES, FANCY GOODS, &c.

J. M. ROBERTS desires to inform his friends and patrons that his present large stock of the above goods is being constantly replenished with all the new styles as fast as they appear in the eastern cities, and that they can depend on getting a good article at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE.

☞ Fine Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired. Jewelry and Silverware made to order. Gilding and Engraving. J. M. ROBERTS,

se7 16 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

DENTISTRY, DENTISTRY.—

In days of old, before our skill
Was to mankind imparted,
The Teeth once lost 'twas such an ill
They died quite broken-hearted.
Our prices now are moderate
Compared with other places,
Besides we have reduced of late
On jobs in certain cases.

Four shillings only is our charge
For common teeth extracting;
For filling, if not over large,
Eight shillings we're exacting.
We do our work for ready pay,
And if the job don't answer,
Refund the money any day
With interest and thanks, sir.

For patronage thus heretofore
So liberally extended,
We thank you all and evermore
Who have our cause befriended.
Our efforts we shall now renew,
To meet your approbation,
By doing work the best we know,
'Tis our determination

At the Steam Dental Establishment of Dr. G. W. SPENCER, No. 254 Penn street, the largest and most complete establishment in the world. Branch Office, No. 47½ Diamond, Allegheny city, near the new Market House. fe22

FIVE PER CENT.

10-40 U. S. BONDS.

Principal and Interest payable in Coin.

Free from State and Municipal Taxation.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK of Pittsburgh,

Designated Depository and Financial Agent of the United States.

This Bank is authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury to receive subscriptions to the above named BONDS, payable in forty, and redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after ten years.

Subscribers will be furnished with Bonds with STAMPED COUPONS, from date of subscription, or they will be delivered with FULL COUPONS from March 1st, by paying the accrued interest in coin, or currency with fifty per cent. premium.

Banks and Bankers, at all points, are requested to act as sub-agents, at one-eighth of one per cent. commission. JOHN B. LIVINGSTON,

ap29:1w Cashier.

(Chronicle copy one week.)

THOS. S. CLARKE.....WM. THAW.....CHAS. J. CLARKE

CLARKE & CO.,

OFFICE, FOOT OF LIBERTY STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Special Agents for Pennsylvania Railroad Company

FOR THROUGH FREIGHTS TO AND FROM ALL

se7-1y] POINTS WEST OF PITTSBURGH.

DR. F. XAVIER DE ROLETTE, of Paris. Date of Diploma, 1828.

Office—51 GRANT STREET, St. Nicholas Hotel Building.

The following specialties attended to:

1st. Examination of the Lungs and all diseases of the respiratory organs.

2d. Diseases peculiar to the women.

3d. Diseases peculiar to men, old and young. ap30

AUCTION SALE OF

CONDEMNED HORSES.

WAR DEPARTMENT, CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, Washington, April 25, 1864.

Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the times and places named below, viz:

Newport, Penna., Thursday, May 5th.
Gettysburg, Penna., Monday, May 9th.
Altoona, Penna., Thursday, May 12th.
Mifflin, Penna., Thursday, May 19th.
Reading, Penna., Thursday, May 26th.
Lebanon, Penna., Thursday, June 2d.
Northumberland, Penna., Thursday, June 9th.
Scranton, Penna., Thursday, June 16th.
Williamsport, Penna., Thursday, June 23d.

One hundred (100) horses at Gettysburg, and two hundred and fifty (250) at each of the other places.

These horses have been condemned as unfit for the cavalry service of the United States Army.

For road and farm purposes many good bargains may be had.

Horses will be sold singly.

Sales begin at 10 a. m., and continue daily until all are sold.

TERMS: CASH, in United States Treasury notes only.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Lieut. Colonel and C. Q. M., Cavalry Bureau.

ap29:till June 23.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, SS:—In the Court of Common Pleas, No. 77, December Term, A. D. 1863. In Divorce. MARY McHENRY, by her next friend vs. JAMES McHENRY.

To the above named Respondent you are hereby notified and requested to be and appear at the next Term of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the county of Allegheny, to be held at Pittsburgh on the FIRST MONDAY of June, A. D. 1864, then and there to answer the above named Complainant, and show cause why her prayer for Divorce, "A Vinculo Matrimonii" should not be granted.

JOHN H. STEWART, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, April 29, 1864-4t-11-a-w

SCHOOL AT EVERGREEN.—The Summer Term of this Institution will commence on MONDAY, May 2d, 1864. A limited number of young Ladies will be received as boarders in the family of the Principal. Information in detail furnished on the premises, at Evergreen Hamlet, or on written application to R. HUME, Principal,

Care of WM. M. SHINN, Esq., Pittsburgh.

ap23:tf

H. C. MACKRELL.....S. A. JOHNSON

MACKRELL & JOHNSON,

Attorneys at Law and Soldiers' Claim Agency,

No. 89 Grant street, three doors from corner of Fifth street. de10

UTILITY WORKS,

CORNER OF JUNIATA AND FULTON STREETS, MANCHESTER, PA.

McLEAN & GRAY, manufacturers of McLean's Patent Window Sash Locks and Supporteds, Beadsteel Fastenings, Window Shutter Hinges, Sash Weights and Pullies, Sad-Irons, Iron Stands, and Domestic Hardware generally.

Jobbing in all kinds of light Castings done promptly to order.

Office, No. 3 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh. ap8

TEN-FORTY LOAN OF U. S.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, Designated DEPOSITORY and FINANCIAL AGENT of the

UNITED STATES.

By authority of the Treasury Department this Bank will receive subscriptions for the

Ten-Forty 5 per cent. gold bearing Bonds.

A commission will be allowed to Banks, Bankers and Brokers.

JAMES LAUGHLIN, President.

Pittsburgh, April 26th, 1864. ap27:2m

HOMESTEAD GAS LIGHT.—THE GRIFFIN HOMESTEAD GAS APPARATUS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, organized under the act of July, 1863, is now prepared to receive orders for Machines for use in business houses, private dwellings, hotels and public buildings.

The apparatus is simple in its construction, easily managed, and not liable to be put out of order without gross carelessness. The Gas is in its brilliancy entirely equal to coal gas; and as the machine is so constructed as to manufacture it only as fast as it is used, there is no accumulation, and consequently no danger of those terrible explosions to which coal gas is so liable, and in point of expense its cost is, compared with coal gas, a mere fraction.

Our terms are cash, on delivery at the Factory in this city. Machines calculated to run twenty-five burners, $200; for larger ones, special contracts will be made.

Orders may be addressed to FOSTER & CO., Machinists and Engine Builders, corner of Penn and Sandusky streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CHAS. G. FOSTER, Clerk.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS.

THESE BONDS are issued under the Act of Congress of March 8th, 1864, which provides that in lieu of so much the loan authorized by the Act of March 3d, 1863, to which this is supplementary, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to borrow from time to time, on the credit of the United States, not exceeding TWO HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS during the current fiscal year, and to prepare and issue therefor Coupon and Registered Bonds of the United States; and all Bonds issued under this Act shall be EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by or under any State or municipal authority. Subscriptions to these Bonds are received in the United States or notes of National banks. They are TO BE REDEEMED IN COIN, at the pleasure of the Government, at any period not less than ten nor more than forty years from that date, and until their redemption, FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST WILL BE PAID IN COIN, on Bonds of not over one hundred dollars annually, and on all other Bonds semi-annually.

The interest is payable on the first days of March and September in each year. The semi-annual Coupons are payable at those dates, and the annual Coupons on the 50 and 100 dollar Bonds are payable on the first of March.

Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds, as they may prefer. Registered Bonds are recorded on the books of the U. S. Treasurer, and can be transferred only on the owner's order. Coupon Bonds are payable to bearer, and are more convenient for commercial uses.

Registered Bonds will be issued of the denominations of Fifty Dollars ($50), One Hundred Dollars ($100), Five Hundred Dollars ($500), One Thousand Dollars, (1,000), Five Thousand Dollars ($5,000), and Ten Thousand Dollars ($10,000); and Coupon Bonds of the denominations of Fifty Dollars ($50), One Hundred Dollars ($100), Five Hundred Dollars ($500), and One Thousand Dollars ($1,000).

Subscribers to this loan will have the option of having their Bonds draw interest from March 1st, by paying the accrued interest in coin—(or in United States notes, or the notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent. for premium,) or receive them drawing interest from the date of subscription and deposit.

As these Bonds are exempt from municipal or State taxation, their value is increased from one to three per cent. per annum, according to the rate of tax levies in various parts of the country.

At the present rate of premium on gold they pay over eight per cent. interest in currency, and are of equal convenience as a permanent or tempory investment.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as the various descriptions of U. S. Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties or stock companies or separate communities only is pledged for payment while for the debts of the United States the whole property of the country is holden to secure the payment of both principal and interest in coin.

These Bonds may be subscribed for in sums from $50 up to any magnitude, on the same terms, add are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist. They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest.

The fact that all duties on imports are payable in specie furnishes a fund for like payment of interest on all Government Bonds largely in excess of the wants of the treasury for this purpose.

Upon the receipt of subscriptions a certificate of deposit therefor, in duplicate, will be issued, the original, of which will be forwarded by the subscriber to the Secretary of the Treasury, at Washington, with a letstating the kind (registered or coupon) and the denominations of bonds required.

Upon the receipt of the original certificates at the Treasury Department, the bonds subscribed for will be transmitted to the subscribers respectively.

Subscriptions will be received by the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, and the Assistant Treasurers at New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and by the First and Third National Banks of Pittsburgh, Pa., and by all National Banks which are depositaries of public money. All respectable banks and bankers throughout the country will furnish further information on application, and afford every facility to subscribers. ap30:d4 w2w

SAW MILLS.

M'CLOY & BRO.,

MANCHESTER SAW MILL,

Dealers in all kinds of Sawed Lumber, Palings, Decking, Lath, &c. Also, Manufacturers of Nail Kegs, BEAVER STREET, near Sheffield,

no19:1y MANCHESTER, PA.

A. & D. L. PATTERSON,

MANCHESTER SAW MILLS,

BETWEEN BEAVER STREET AND OHIO RIVER, MANCHESTER, PA.

Orders for all kinds of Lumber for Building, Boat Siding, Deck Plank, Lath, Palings, &c. se7

SCHAUB & McDONALD'S

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,

Anderson street, near Hand Street Bridge, Allegheny city, Pa.

Flooring Boards, Sash, Doors, Frames, Venetian Blinds, Mouldings and Panel Shutters made to order and constantly on hand. se23:1y

RESTAURANTS.

PETER WILBERT'S

RESTAURANT AND EATING SALOON,

No. 32 Diamond, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The best of Liquors, Ales and Wines kept constantly on hand, together with all the delicacies of the season. Meals served up at all hours. fe1:1y

OPEN AGAIN.—

E. REINEMAN'S

DUQUESNE EATING HOUSE,

No. 67 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Enlarged and fitted up in elegant style. All delicacies of the season always on hand. Delicious Oysters, first of the season. oct7:1y

VIERHELLER & ROESSING'S

BROADWAY SALOON RESTAURANT,

No. 64 Fifth street, (Odd Fellows' Building,)

se7:1y Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOHN MEYER'S

Restaurant and Eating Saloon,

No. 46 Smithfield street,

oc28:1y PITTSBURGH.

HENRY BENDER'S

Exchange Restaurant and Oyster Saloon,

No. 241 Liberty street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

The choicest products of the market served up. OYSTERS in every style. no24:6m

PIANOS.

DECKER'S PIANOS—With new patent iron frame, acknowledged by all the best musicians to be superior to all other instruments, without exceptions. And, also, Treat & Davis' most celebrated

Melodeons and Harmoniums,

are only for sale by

HOFFMANN, HOENE & CO.,

ap26 No. 53 Fifth street.

PIANOS.

PIANOS.

PIANOS.

And And And

CABINET ORGANS.

CABINET ORGANS.

CABINET ORGANS

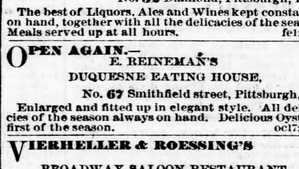
NEW LOT.

AT OLD PRICES.

CHAS. C. MELLOR,

ap23 81 Wood street.

REMOVAL.



BRADBURY BRADBURY

We take pleasure in informing the public that we now occupy the large and commodious House, 12 Bissell's Block, St. Clair st., where we have just received from the manufacturers of Bradbury, and Schomacker & Co., a new lot of their superior Pianos. Also, a complete assortment of Smith's celebrated Harmoneums, Melodeons and musical generally. The Bradbury Piano Forte is rapidly gaining in popularity for power, sweetness of tone, and excellence in workmanship. Schomacker & Co.'s Pianos having been so long and favorably known, need no further comment. Guaranteed for five years.

WAMELINK & BARR,

Sole Agents for Pittsburgh and Western Penna., 12 Bissell's Block, St. Clair street.

Good second-hand Pianos for rent. Tuning and repairing done promptly. ap26

LAW OFFICE AND CLAIM AGENCY.—

W. J. & HALL PATTERSON,

No. 144 Fourth street, second floor, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pensions, Bounties, Back Pay, and all Military Claims collected promptly. apl

EXCHANGE BANK OF PITTSBURGH, April 14, 1864.

A GENERAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Bank will be held at the Banking house on THURSDAY, May 5th, at 11 o'clock, a. m., to take into consideration the extension of charter, approved January 6th, 1864.

H. M. MURRAY, Cashier.

ap16:dtw

PROPOSALS.

ORDNANCE OFFICE.—

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, April 6, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until four o'clock, p. m., on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of May, 1864, for the delivery of all the Wrought Iron Plates and Bars as hereinafter specified, necessary to build the following Carriages:

For 15-inch Guns.
70 Barbette Front Pintle.
30 Barbette Centre Pintle.
For 10-inch Guns.
160 Casemate Carriages.
240 Front Pintle Barbette.
For 8-inch Guns.
60 Front Pintle Barbette.

The parts required for wrought Iron Barbette and Casemate Carriages are as follows:

FOR TOP CARRIAGE.

Check-Plates, Braces, Caps, Shoes, Transoms, Guide Hooks, Guide Hook Bar, Trunnion Beds, Axle Shapes, Bolts.

CHASSIS, FRONT AND CENTRE PINTLE.

Rails, Rail Plates, Rail Chords, Rail Braces, Transoms, Angle Iron Floor Cleats, Pintle Transoms, Transom Washers, Axle Shapes, Fork Shapes, Hurters, Chassis, Step, Assembling Bolts.

CASEMATE CARRIAGE CHASSIS.

Parts named before and rail top bars.

The number and dimensions of the iron plates and bars for each carriage to be as specified in the bills of Iron in ORDNANCE MEMORANDA No 6, copies of which can be obtained upon application at Watertown, Frankford or Allegheny Arsenals, the New York agency, or at this office. Printed Schedules, containing the number of plates and bars required, can be obtained at the above named places. On these bidders will state the price at which they propose to manufacture each part, in the manner therein prescribed.

The iron to be used in the manufacture of the plates and bars to be as follows:

ROLLED IRON.

Check Plates and Rail Plates of medium quality of iron, fibre in direction of length; tenacity not less than 46,000 lbs. per square inch.

Transoms all to be of best quality charcoal flange iron, fibre in direction of length; tenacity not less than 48,000 lbs per square inch.

Trunnion Beds to be of best quality of charcoal iron; tenacity not less than 54,000 lbs. per square inch.

Checks, Braces, Hurters and Counter-hurters, all to be of good medium iron; tenacity not less than 46,000 lbs. per square inch.

Rails, Rail Chords, Chassis Braces, Caps and Shoes, and Angle Iron, to be of good quality, or well-refined fibrous iron; tenacity not less than 50,000 lbs. per square inch.

Axles for 8-inch and 10-inch Carriages, and all Traverse Wheel Journals, to be of the best charcoal fibrous iron; tenacity not less than 55,000 lbs. per square inch.

All Bolts and Rivets to be of the best charcoal fibrous iron; tenacity not less than 58,000 lbs. per square inch.

HAMMERED IRON.

Axles for 15-inch Carriages, and all Fork Shapes and Tongues for Casemate Carriages, to be of the best charcoal iron; tenacity not less than 55,000 lbs. per square inch.

Bidders will make separate schedules for delivering one-half the amount required at the Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass., and the other half at the New York Arsenal, New York harbor.

Bidders will specify the date at which they can commence deliveries, and the rate at which they can deliver each part thereafter.

No bids will be received except from parties actually engaged in the manufacture of this or similar kinds of work, and who can bring ample evidence that they have in their own shops all the machinery and appliances for turning out the full amount of work as specified by them.

Bidders will be required to furnish proper sureties for the proper performance of the work, and will enclose with their bids, the written acknowledgments of their sureties over their own signatures.

Each party obtaining a contract will be required to enter into bonds with approved sureties for its faithful execution.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified, and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if not deemed satisfactory.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier General George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be endorsed "Proposals for Wrought Iron Plates and Bars for Iron Gun Carriages."

GEORGE D. RAMSEY,
Brigadier General, Chief of Ordnance,

ap11:eodtd

Notice for Proposals for Supply of Marine Hospital.

DISTRICT OF THE PORT OF PITTSBURGH,
CUSTOM HOUSE, April 20th, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that "SEALED PROPOSALS," accompanied by proper guarantees, according to forms to be furnished on application at this office, will be received thereat, until 12 o'clock, meridian, on the FIRST TUESDAY IN JUNE NEXT, for the supply of the Marine Hospital near this city, with the articles of provision, medicine, &c., enumerated in said forms, for one year, commencing on the first day of July next, and ending on the thirtieth day of June following.

The quantities stated are estimated with reference to the usual number of patients in the hospital; but the United States reserves the right to take more or less of said articles accordingly as they may be actually required. If the articles delivered at the Hospital are not, in the judgment of the Physician, of the best quality, and adapted to the Hospital, he will be at liberty to reject the same, to purchase other articles in their stead, and to charge the Contractor with any excess in cost over the contract prices.

The United States reserves the right to accept the proposals for the whole or any portion of the articles specified.

C. W. BATCHELOR,
Surveyor and Agent of Marine Hospital.

ap21:7w-lt-a-w

CATTLE, CATTLE, CATTLE.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be opened daily at the office of the Commissary of Subsistence, 291 PIKE STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa., at 12 m., for Beef Cattle, to be delivered in that city.

Bidders will state the quantity they wish to supply, and the weight and character of the cattle; also the shortest time in which they can be delivered.

Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guarantee for the faithful performance of the contract.

The Government reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

The cattle will be subject to a rigid inspection before being received.

Payment to be made in such funds as are on hand at the time; one fourth of the amount due on the delivery to be retained until the final completion of the contract. A. L. CARLTON,

ap25:10t Captain and C. S. U. S.

Proposal for White Pine Shingles.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
Washington, D. C., April 22, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until TUESDAY, May 10, 1864, at 12 o'clock, m., for the delivery at this depot of the following amounts of shingles:

One million (1,000,000) No. 1, 18-inch white pine shingles, (sawed clear.)

The shingles to be made from good material, to be subjected to a rigid inspection before being received, and the whole amount contracted for to be delivered within thirty (30) days from signing of contract.

Bonds in a sum equal to half of the amount of the contracts will be required of the successful bidder or bidders.

Bids received for two hundred and fifty thousand (250,000) shingles, or more.

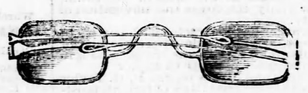
Samples of the shingles proposed for will be required of each bidder.

Proposals must be plainly endorsed, "PROPOSALS FOR WHITE PINE SHINGLES," and addressed to the undersigned. D. H. RUCKER,

Brigadier General and Chief Quartermaster.

ap26:11t Depot of Washington, D. C.

OPTICIANS.



TEMPORARY REMOVAL

DURING ALTERATIONS,

of

GEORGE E. SHAW,

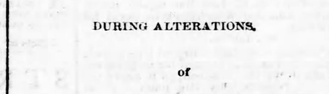
PRACTICAL OPTICIAN,

To Davis' Auction Room,

Two Doors Below Old Stand,

54 FIFTH STREET.

ap26



SPECTACLES! SPECTACLES!—Let those SEE which cannot SEE. The greatest relief and improvement on the SIGHT can be secured by using the celebrated DIAMOND RUSSIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES, which have proved so beneficial to thousands of people since first introduced. The genuine Pebble can be got only at my place, No. 51 Fifth street.

J. DIAMOND, Practical Optician.

☞ The largest assortment in this city of Thermometers, Hidrometers, Barometers, Opera Glasses, Field Glasses, Telescopes, Stereoscopes, Magic Lanterns, &c., &c., can be seen at my place.

Remember, No. 51, 51, 51 FIFTH street. ap26

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

E. PICHL,

DEALER IN

CIGARS, TOBACCO, etc.,

ap26:1y] No. 73 Third street, two doors below Market.

THE BANNER AND UNION

TOBACCO MANUFACTORIES,

Nos. 31 St. Clair street and 53 and 55 Hand street, PITTSBURGH.

The choicest and most elegant brands of Cigars and Tobacco manufactured and for sale by E. MEGRAW.

oc21-1y

E. GLEASON & CO.,

Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of

TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS,

Ohio street, between Chestnut and East lane,

dec21:1y Allegheny, Pa.

COCHRAN & RUSSELL,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

and Dealers in

Crude and Petroleum Oils and Naval Stores.

Liberal advances made on consignments.

se28 99 North Third street, Philadelphia.

WALL PAPER.—

WALL PAPER,
WINDOW SHADES and
OIL CLOTHS.

Latest styles direct from the manufacturers for sale at the lowest prices at

FOERSTER & SCHWARZ'S,

mh17 No. 144 Smithfield street.

E. S. MORROW,

se9 ALDERMAN AND CONVEYANCER, No. 114 Fifth street.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE OF TWO HUNDRED ACRES; one hundred and fifty cleared; fine river bottom land, situate on the Ohio river, five miles below Wellsville, Ohio, in Hancock county, West Virginia. Abundance of water and fruit; improvements of the very best order. For terms apply to G. W. CHAPMAN, on the premises, or to J. F. STOCKDALE, Pittsburgh. ap13-tf

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE, SITUATE in Venango county, Pa., on the State road leading from Franklin to Oil City, one mile from the former and four miles from the latter place, containing 86 acres, 60 acres cleared, a large frame barn, frame house, and an orchard thereon; School House adjoining property. Terms easy. For further particulars inquire of JACOB EISENBEIS, No. 87 Ohio street, Allegheny, or E. ABEL, Commercial office. mh31:1m

FOR SALE.—A NEW AND ELEGANTLY finished

TWO-STORIED BRICK DWELLING,

with all the modern improvements, situated on Locust street, in the borough of Manchester. For terms, &c., inquire of JAMES MILLER, Manchester. ja29

FOR RENT.—A NICE OFFICE, WITH front entrance on the second floor of 211 Liberty street. Storage can also be had if desired. Inquire of R. H. KING. mh31

HOUSE WANTED, WITH NOT LESS than TWELVE ROOMS, and well located. Inquire in the Commercial counting room. mh26

DRY GOODS.

NEW SILKS, NEW DRESS GOODS,

SHAWLS, CIRCULARS,

SACQUES, BASQUINES

JACKETS, &c.,

J. W. BARKER & CO.,

59 MARKET STREET,

Are offering the newest styles in these at very low prices. my2

SILKS,

CLOAKS, SHAWLS,

and

DRESS GOODS,

NEW AND CHEAP,

at

GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,

92 Market street.

ap29

J. A. WILSON.....J. W. CARR.....D. M'CANDLESS.

WILSON, CARR & CO.,

(Late Wilson, Payne & Co.,)

Wholesale Dealers in Dry Goods,

No. 94 WOOD STREET,

Third house above Diamond alley,

se23 PITTSBURGH.

SECOND ARRIVAL

OF

NEW SPRING

AND

SUMMER GOODS

Embracing the most desirable

STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS;
EMBROIDERIES;
HOSIERY AND GLOVES;
GUIPURE LACES AND EDGINGS;
DRESS TRIMMINGS;
BUTTONS AND ORNAMENTS;
HANDKERCHIEFS;
NOTIONS;
SCARFS, TIES;
PLAID RIBBONS;
FLOWERS, RUCHES;
SKIRTS, CORSETS, SHIRTS and
FANCY GOODS.

Dealers and Retail Buyers are invited to call.

JOS. HORNE & CO.

ap8

OILS.

JOHN W. WISE.....HENRY W. CHILDS.

WISE & CHILDS,

STRICTLY COMMISSION MERCHANTS

FOR THE SALE OF

CRUDE AND REFINED PETROLEUM

No. 429 WALN

The Daily Commercial.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

List of Local Stocks and Securities.

[REPORTED BY S. S. BRYAN, BROKER, 59 FOURTH ST.]

Par Val		Asked	Sales	Div'd
	BANKS.			
50	Exchange	—	68½	Nov. 5
50	Citizens	—	61¾	" 5
50	Pittsburgh	—	68	" 4
50	Allegheny	—	57¾	" 4
50	Mechanics	—	63½	" 4
50	Iron City	—	63½	" 5
50	M & M	—	58½	" 4
100	First National	110	—	—
100	Second National	110	—	—
100	Third National	110	—	—
100	First National, Ally	110	—	—
50	Manchester Saving	—	51	" 4
	INSURANCE.			
50	Citizens	—	61	3
42	Western	—	53¾	Nov. 2½
32	Monongahela	34	33	" 4
50	Eureka	50	48	" 4
20	Pittsburgh	21	35	—
25	Allegheny	—	27¾	1
25	People's	28	28¾	2
50	Penna	—	45	—
	BRIDGE.			
25	Monongahela	—	27½	—
26	St. Clair Street	40	45	5
50	Hand Street	—	50	6
50	Mechanic Street	—	—	—
	RAILROAD.			
60	Allegheny Valley	—	16¾	—
50	Connellsville	11	13	12½
50	do (interest)	—	13	—
50	Steubenville	13	15	14¾
50	Alleg'y & Manch'ter	68	70	65
24	Birmingham	—	—	60
50	Citizens	—	—	95
	GAS.			
50	Pittsburgh	—	—	88
25	Allegheny	33	—	28
25	Birmingham	—	—	31¾
	OIL COMPANIES.			
25	Luesco	—	27	—
	Ardesco	—	—	—
10	North American	—	9½	11
	BONDS.			
	Allegheny County 6's	—	—	81
	do Scrip 5's	—	—	81
	Pittsburgh 5's	—	—	80
	do 6's	—	—	95
	Allegheny City 6's	—	100	—
	do 4's	—	66¾	—
	Alleg'y V. R. R. 7's	—	—	103
	Connellsville 6's	—	—	87
	Steub. R. R. 6's	75	—	—

The Solicitor for this county is about instituting a suit against the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, for the accru ed interest on its bonds which were sold at a great sacrifice from the county. One of the stipulations in the purchase of these securities was a guarantee of the Railroad Company of the payment of this interest and the failure to do so was the cause of the county losing them. The accumulated interest amounts to nearly the sum of *four hundred thousand dollars;* and will no doubt involve some litigation before it is settled.

We commend, says the New York *Times*, to the Opposition papers that have arraigned the speech of Hon. Henry G. Stebbins, a member of their own party, in regard to the ability of the country to provide for the support of the Public Debt, to the following figures of the present Funded Debt of the United States, upon which gold interest is paid. They are copied from the New York *Herald*, of Friday, and we believe they are correct; exclusive of the new ten-forty loan now being subscribed for:

Loans.	Rate.	Amount.
Popular 5-20 Loan	6 ₰ cent	$510,774,000
6-30 ₰ cent. Loan	7-30 ₰ cent	138,308,000
Loan of 1861, July	6 ₰ cent	51,662,000
Loan of 1861, Feb	6 ₰ cent	18,415,000
Loans of 1858-60	6 ₰ cent	27,022,000
Loans of 1847-48	6 ₰ cent	18,323,000
Loans of 1850	5 ₰ cent	3,415,000
Oregon Loan, 1861	6 ₰ cent	1,016,000
Total		$768,965,000
Annual interest in gold		47,735,650

This sum of $47,735,650 in gold is assumed to be payable out of the custom revedues of the current fiscal year, which gold revenues at the port of New York, from the 1st of July, 1863, to the 28th of April, 1864, amount to $68,228,000
Add for other ports 22,746,702

Total to date $90,985,208
And 2 months and 2 days duties, say. 20,000,000

Total to the 30th June, 1864 ..... $110,985,208

This is the sum total of the annual customs revenue in gold at the present rates of the tariff. Assuming an average increase of 30 ₰ cent. upon the rates of customs duties, under the revised tariff, recently *completed at the present session, and upon the same volume of importation as for the current fiscal year*, the Government would realize for the fiscal year 1863, in gold, from customs, $147,980,000.

—Thompson in speaking of the new 10-40 loan, says: The fact that subscriptions to the new National loan, known as the "Ten-Forty," came in throughout last week at the rate of nearly two millions per day, is very cheering, because this was a week of hesitation and doubt—thousands of capitalists believing that the Government would be obliged to increase the rate of interest, and so holding back for the more tempting offer. Most of the State Banks and their leading stockholders were especially dissatisfied with the prospect of a heavy tax on their issues, looking to the ultimate suppression of those issues, and not only withheld their own subscriptions, but induced many others to do likewise. Every effort was made by the gamblers in gold and in Government paper to create a panic which would impel timid rich men to buy gold to hoard, and thus crowd up the premium. Powerful interests and influences, political and financial, co-operated to produce this result. The week closed not only with a considerable decline in gold, but with a corresponding decline in Fancy Stocks and other extra-gaseous balloons of printed paper, facetiously termed "securities." Now that it is settled that the Loan is to be taken, we trust that this week's subscriptions will reach twenty millions.

It must never be ignored that the people have a complete remedy for currency inflation directly in their hands. Let them stop dissipating their money in all manner of moonshine ventures, and lend it to their Government—that is to themselves. Five hundred millions sold out between this and the 1st of July would contract the currency by nearly that amount, appreciating the greenbacks nearly to a par with gold.

If half the money to-day on deposit in Banks, earning little or nothing to its owners, were at once invested in the new Loan, where it would earn heneeforth for its owners five per cent. per annum in gold, and be ultimately paid in gold, we should have the premium on gold twenty per cent. forthwith. It is the money lent to the Banks without interest, while the Government is willing and eager to pay liberally for its us, that sustains the monstrous fabric of speculation and inflation that now makes food so dear.

—Mining stocks at the New York Board, on Saturday, were dull. No demand scarcely was manifested, nor was there any disposition to force sales. Reports from Lake Superior give satisfactory accounts of the yield of the Opina and Flint Steel mines, and there is some inquiry for the stock, but no sales. Private letters from Lake Superior state that matters among the Lake Superior Copper mines are in a very active and prosperous condition, so far as the appearance of the mines and the prospects of extended operations are concerned. The most serious inconvenience experienced is the great scarcity of laborers, which if some means are not soon adopted to counteract, may result in the stoppage of some of the larger and deeper mines, as the men dislike working in deep mines, though they may be dry, the fatigue and danger being much greater than in new and smaller mines.

The prices paid for labor are nearly one-third greater than were paid two years ago, and are advancing steadily every month. Men that were then contented with from $26 to $30 per month are now loth to work, though $40 and $45 are paid. A skilful *miner* now earns from $50 to $75 per month, while two years since $40 was considered a good pay for the same amount of labor. The number of new mines that will commence operations in the spring will be very great, and the anxiety of their owners to ascertain the value of their properties will cause them to authorize their agents to offer an advance on the high prices already paid the men, that they may secure as many as may be required for the prosecution of their work.

The latest news from the Lake is that those mines now operating on the "Evergreen Bluff Range," in the Ontonagon district, are showing and producing finely in copper. Several promising lodes are being opened and worked, and fabulous amounts of the heavier forms of copper are being taken out. The appearances are that the belts of this range are the richest in the district, if not in the country. The operations of the mines on this range will be pushed to their utmost extent the coming summer. The people of that district are investing heavily in the stocks of the various companies, and are sanguine that the future of the district will be made exceedingly bright if these mines extend their operations commensurate with the richness of the deposits.

The following were the quotations for mining stocks at the close of business in New York on Saturday:

	Offered.	Ask'd.		Offered.	Ask'd
Aztec	8½	9	Indiana	7	8¾
Bedford	—	2¾	Isle Royale	29	29¾
Boston	5¾	6¼	Merrimac	4	4¾
Cliheda	7	—	Keweenaw	—	6
Caledonia	12	16	Knowlton	10¼	11¼
Carp Lake	4½	5	Lafayette	2	3
Central	68	70	Mendota	5¾	6
Columbian	10	12	Minesota Mill	4	5
Derby	—	1½	Minnesota	—	73
Douglas	5	5½	Norwich	6	8¾
Evergreen Bluff	19	20	N. J. Consol	4	5¾
Flint Steel Riv.	12	15	New York	⅛	¼
Hilton	5	6	Ontonagon	5	6
Hamilton	—	7½	Ogima	—	9
Hudson	—	1¾			

—And at the Boston Board same date:

Central	69	Minnesota, no bid.—	
Franklin	55½	Azec	no bid.—
Hancock	103½	French Creek	1¾
Huron	10	Northwestern	14
Isle Royal	27	Pewable	58
Bay State	2¾	Rockland	12¼
Copper Fall	43½		

—"CERTIFIED CHECKS."—These are checks drawn upon a bank, and simply marked "Good," and signed by the President and Cashier. They were originally used for convenience in large commercial transactions, and for remittance by mail or otherwise. But during the present bank suspension the use of certified checks has assumed inordinate and alarming proportions.

Baltimore Metal Market.

Metals—The proposed 50 ₰ cent. additional duty to the present tariff has induced many holders to withdraw their stocks from the market, and prices are very unsettled.

Copper—Last sales of Baltimore Refined Ingot were made at 42½@43c, mostly at the latter figure. American and English Sheathing we quote at 55c; Yellow Metal do at 38c; Copper Bolts and Nails at 55c; Yellow Metal do at 38c.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, May 3d, 1864.

Business, yesterday, was not very active, the demand for the leading articles being limited. The weather was unfavorable for outdoor transactions, which tended to retard operations. The rain that set in about noon continued throughout the day. The receipts of produce was limited. The market continued in an unsettled state. Our rivers continue in fair navigable order. Freights to the various ports are becoming scarce. Boats have to wait and take their turn in order to load. The receipts by the river, since our last, was liberal. The Camelia, from Nashville, had a fine cargo. One item was 426 bales of cotton, consigned to the Eastern markets. The Jennie Hubbs, from Cincinnati, was loaded to her utmost capacity. Her cargo consisted of Pig Iron, Bacon, Whisky and Tobacco. The Nevada had over 500 tons. One item was 2,033 barrels flour. The Leonidas's load was pricipally fire clay and sand, consigned to our glass manufacturers. The Major Anderson, as usual, had a good trip, consisting of bacon, pork, hides and lard. The Kate Robinson will leave to-day for Louisville. The Emma Graham will leave at 4 p. m. for Zanesville. The Major Anderson will leave today on the arrival of the Eastern train. In the Allegheny the water is too low for the boats to reach Oil City. The Ida Reese and Urilda arrived since our last. The Ida Reese departed last evening for Emlington. The receipts of oil was large. The sales that came under our notice were as fallows:

CRACKERS—The market was firm, with a good local demand. The current rates were: Water at 8c, Butter at 9c, Sugar at 12c, Soda at 9c, Boston at 9c.

BACON—The demand was active, and sales were regular. Holders were firm in their views. The stock in this market is not large. The prices are still looming up, and we suppose that when they reach the top they will stop. The sales were as follows: Shoulders—20,000 lbs at 12½c; some dealers ask ¼ more. Ribbed Sides —20,000 at 13c; other dealers ask 13¼c. Sugar Cured Hams—20,000 lbs at 19c; 6,000 lbs do at 18½c. Plain Hams—10,000 lbs at 17@17½c; 3,000 at 17c. Shoulders—1,000 lbs at 12½c; sales of country lots a shade lower. These rates canvassed Sugar Cured Hams at 20½@21c.

LARD—The market inactive; sales of 20 bbls at 14½@14¾c.

MESS PORK—Market inactive; sales of 10 bbls at $26 75@27 00.

WHISKY—The market continues in a very unsettled state. Dealers find great difficulty in fixing the rates, as each appear to be waiting on his neighbor. We quote City Rectified nominally at 47c.

BUTTER—The market was not so firm. The high prices that have predominated for some time past has made buyers cautious; sales of 6,000 lbs Roll at 25@28c. Some dealers were asking higher figures.

EGGS—The demand was active, and sales were liberal at a slight advance' sales of 15 bbls at 17c; 8 bbls do at the same figures.

SOAP—Sales of 50 boxes, Silver Pearl, at 5c ₰ lb.

CHEESE—The receipts of new is daily increasing; sales were made at various prices, viz: 105 boxes new at 12, 15@16c; 90 do, English Dairy, at 17c. The latter was choice.

DRIED FRUIT—The market was firm with a good demand. Apples sold at 10½@11c. Peaches 18@19c as per quality.

HAY firmer. Prices have been well maintained. Sales of 10 loads at the scales at $10@45, and 4 tons baled on wharf at $39.

FLOUR—The market was dull. Buyers are holding off for lower figures. Holders do not seem disposed to give way, hence we have but few sales to record. Among them were 100 bbls extra family at $7 90; 75 bbls do at $7 80@8, 60 bbls do at $7 50@8, 50 bbls choice at $8—all from store. Sales of small lots extra at $7 ₰ bbl. The receipts were light.

POTATOES—The market exhibited a good deal of activity. The sales were literally viz.: 100 bbls, peach blows, $4; 130 do York State, $3 80; 50 bush reds, $1 10; 80 do Neshannocks, $1 25.

APPLES.—The demand was not large; sales 50 bbls at $3 50@4.

LIME—Market steady; sales 40 bbls Louisville $1 50 ₰ bbl.

FISH were in steady demand; sales 10 half bbls Lake Herring, $6. Mackerel—Sales 50 half bbls No. 2 medium, $7; No. 3 large, $12 75.

SUGAR—Sales 20 bbls crushed, 20c; 10 do pulverized, 20c; sales 10 hhds Orleans, 18@19c; 6 do Cuba, 17@17½c; Porto Rico, 18c.

COFFEE firm; sales 40 sks Rio, 47@47½c; stocks moderate.

MOLASSES—Market firm; sales Orleans at previous prices.

GRAIN—The market was unsettled; prices were nominal. Wheat—Red $1 50; white, $1 60 @1 65. Corn, $1 30@1 33. Oats, 84@85c; other descriptions nothing doing.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Tuesday, May 3, 1864.

The oil market yesterday was active. The receipts were large, exceeding 8,000 bbls. The sales of Crude were also liberal. Among the receipts were sevetal parcels that were consigned to the Eastern markets, that would not be offered for sale here; it was only passing through. Former prices were well maintained —in fact, the market seems to have undergone no material change in prices for some time past. The river to Oil City is too low for steamers. The prospect, however, for a rise is certainly flattering. We had very heavy rains on Saturday and yesterday. The steamer Urilda has arrived. The Ida Reese departed last evening. We have reports from Oil City to Saturday. The market was reported firm Some of the Eastern houses have sent out purchasers. We expect they could do full as well with some of our oil brokers who sell on commission. The sales that came under our notice were as follows:

Crude—The sales foot up to 7,000 bbls. Prices were the same as Saturday. Sales in bulk, or barrels returned, viz: 127 bbls 23c; 1140 bbls do 23c; 1000 bbls 23c. Sales with the obls included, viz: 1200 bbls, on wharf, 28¼c; 1,000 bbls do 28¾c; 500 do 28c; 385 do, light, 28c; 218 do, delivered, 28½c; 100 do 28c; 500 do 28c.

Refined was in a great measure neglected. Holders were firm. We quote Bonded at 50c; Free, city brand, 60c; up river 58@59c. The sales were 100 bbls Free at 60c, and 500 do Bonded at 50c ₰ gallon.

Benzole—Sales 50 bbls at 28c.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

Fisher, 807; Richardson & Harley, 408; Byam 109; Fleming & Bro, 225; Noble, 585; Rosenback 576; Forbes, 368; Wilkins, 316; Peacock, Ball & Co, 596; Waring, 50; Clarke & Co, 468; D Smith, 300; R Wray, 184; R Arhauth, 1831; Brewer Burke & Co, 300 S Behm & Co 1,000. Total, 8,235 bbls.

Imports of Oil per A. V. R. R.

GOING EAST.

Lucesco Oil Company, 56 bbls benzine for Baltimore.

Sellers, C & Company, 100 bbls refined for Philadelphia.

Seil & Company, 55 bbls tar for Philadelphia.

Seil & Company, 100 bbls refined for Philadelphia.

Lockhart & Frew, 102 bbls refined for Philadelphia.

Lockhart & Frew, 50 bbls benzine for New York.

Lake Superior Mines.

PENNSYLVANIA—A winze north of No. 2 shaft, from the third to the fourth level, (Eagle vein) at this mine, has intersected a new shoot of copper; the vein is now 9 feet in width, and containing a large amount of rich barrel and stamp work, and small masses. After the winze was sunk down about 40 feet, the miners are obliged to turn in the hanging wall; by all appearances they have a good mass of copper in the winze. The mine is steadily improving as the workings advance down.

DELAWARE.—This mine is progressing very finely—drift going north from Moore (south) shaft, first level, showing strong copper ground, and Jones shaft is down about 40 feet; the vein is of excellent character, large size, and contains good stamp copper.

CALIFORNIA.—The openings of the old Butler vein ars showing about as usual. West of No. 1, at the XXX level, they had a good lode, chiefly barrel and stamp work, with occasionally a mass of 500 to 800 pounds. They have two parties stopping over this level. In the new openings on the north veins, the upper level from No. 1 cross-cut, has been driven east and west about 100 feet each way, the east level approaching the Knowlton line being in the most settled ground and showing some copper, though not yielding as well as the surface openings on the Knowlton.

MESNARD.—Recent advices from the mine are encouraging; in No. 1 shaft and No. 2 winze, they have been taking out some heavy copper, and the rock is softer and more promising. In No. 2 shaft they have passed through pretty heavy barrel and stamp work, in sinking the last eight or nine feet. On the 15th inst. some small masses were taken out, and at night, they came upon a large mass. Several feet of it have been uncovered, but as it dips out of the shaft to the South, it will require several days to ascertain its size.—*Boston Bulletin.*

Boston Shoe and Leather Market.

The market for boots and shoes exhibits increased activity in view of the steadily enhanced cost of stock and influence of heavy taxation. Jobbers in this section as well from the interior and middle States are operating quite freely for supplies, and prices have materially advanced, with a constant upward tendency. Manufacturers are expecting an early and extensive Fall trade, and are taxing their utmost facilities to meet it as well as to be beforehand with the amended excise tax.

The leather market is firm and buyant, with moderate receipts and a heavy consumptive demand at full previous rates.

Hemlock sole of the various grades is selling at a range of 34@36c, the outside figure for middle weights; Oak do. at 32@35c for common and 55@59c for crop. Calcutta Buffalo is scarce at 30c. Rough Upper is in demand at 40@44c for Hemlock, 45@48c for Oak; Rough Calfskins are scarce and wanted at $1,10@1,25, for light and heavy; curried do., $1,25@1,60.—*Boston Bulletin.*

Chicago Lumber Market.

There has been a fair amount of activity in the market to-day consequent upon the arrival of a portion of the expected fleet. Prices rule very firm, with a good demand for all descriptions of lumber.

Shingles in very limited supply. We note the sale of 200,000 sawed A at $3 85, being 5c higher than previous sales of this season.

Sales to day were, schooner Minerva, from Grand Haven, 30,000 feet timber at, $16 00; 20,000 feet mixed lumber, at $16 50; 80,000 feet do do at $17 00; cargo schooner Clipper City, from Grand river, 120,000 feet two-thirds strips, rafted, at $17 50; cargo schooner Commencement, from Holland, 70,000 feet Hemlock joists and scantlings at $13 00; cargo schooner Adratic, from Grand Haven, 140,0 0 eet well cut common lumber, half strips, at $18 00; cargo schooner Challenge, from Kalamazoo, Moore's Mill, 45,000 feet mill run, at $17 50; 200,000 sawed shingles A's at $3 85.

Baltimore Sugar Market.

Sugar—Sales of raw Sugars early in the week were light, and prices were barely sustained, but as soon as the sixty day additional Duty bill passed the House the market became very buoyant, and holders either retired their stocks or asked considerably higher ratesr. Buyers were rather slow to meet these enhanced views, but a fair business has been done at an improvement on last Friday's figures of 1@1¼ cents ₰ lb. Transactions embrace 650 hogsheads Cuba grocery at 15½@17¾ cents, 120 hhds and 45 barrels Porto Rico at 17@18¼ cents. We now quote:

Cuba and E I com. to good refining	$16 00@17 00
" " " grocery	17 00@17 50
" " " prime grocery	17 75@18 25
Porto Rico common to good grocery	17 00@17 75
" prime to choice grocery	18 00@18 50
New Orleans fair to prime	00 00@00 00

Refined Sugars—We have to note a further advance of 2 and 1¾ cents ₰ lb in Card and Soft Crushed, deliveries being made by the Refineries as follows:

Cut Loaf	26¼ cts ₰ lb.
Extra Fine Powdered	26¼ " "
Crushed, Powdered and Granulated	26 " "

SOFT CRUSHED.

A White	24 cts ₰ lb.
(A) "	23¾ " "
B "	23¼ " "
C Extra	22¾ " "
C Yellow	22¼ " "
(C) "	21¾ " "
Golden Syrup in bbls	$1 20 ₰ gal.
do in half bbls 4c and kegs 8c add'l.	

Progress of the Pork Trade in Iowa.

The Burlington, (Iowa) *Hawkeye*, in commenting upon our report of pork packing, makes the following remarks regarding the great increase in the production of pork in that state:

These figures show that the seat of (Hog) Empire is rapidly tending westward. Iowa packs within 80,000 as many hogs as Indiana, and over 50 per cent as many as Ohio, the latter including Cincinnati. Illinois will be noticed as largely ahead of all others, but it should be remembered that Chicago draws heavily from other states. Over 100,000 of their packing every year crosses from Iowa by the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad—and when those are added that go forward to Chicago by other routes from this state, it would doubtless reach 200,000 which added to the packing in the state, (313,000) will bring our total up to over 500,000, so if a reasonable deduction is made from the packing at Cincinnati, for hogs that are driven there from Indiana and Kentucky, say 150,000, (which we regerd as a low estimate,) it will bring down the total for Ohio, to 468,000, and leave Iowa second on the list of the seven hog growing states. In this state Keokuk heads the column with 95,000, Muscatine 70,000, Burlington, 41,000, Ottuma 38,000. Leaving out Muscatine, and adding 100,000 that crossed the Burlington Ferry on foot, and estimating that we-ta-ward alone Keokuk will do 50,000 it will give a total for the Des Moines Valley of over 300,000—leaving in the rear the White Water Valley, in Indiana, and the Miami and Sciota in Ohio. We regard this as worthy of note when taken into consideration with the fact that it is barely thirty years since the Indians held the title to the whole state of Iowa.

St. Louis Lumber Market.

No arrivals of lumber by river the last week; by railroads, canal and Illinois river receipts have been liberal. The present stage of water in the rivers justifies the expectation of large receipts of rafted lumber soon

Dry lumber is in active demand, but is in short supply.

Yard prices for dry lumber are as follows:

1st clear ₰ 1,000 feet	$55 00@60 00
2d clear ₰ 1000 feet	50 00@ .....
3d clear boards	57 50@30 00
Sheathing	27 50@30 00
Cargo stock	25 50@25 00
Joist, 16 feet and under	27 50@30 00
Joist, 18 feet and over	30 00@40 00
Dressed flooring, 2d rate	45 00@ .....
Dressed siding	27 50@30 00
Shingles, sawed	6 00@ .....
Shingles, A, sawed	5 50@ .....
Lath ₰ 1000 feet	7 00@ .....
Cedar posts, ₰ 100	50 00@60 00
Mulbury do	35 00@40 00

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, April 30.

FLOUR—Market dull and heavy.

GRAIN—Receipts of wheat 23,000 bu. Market unchanged. Sales in the morning 10,500 bu No. 1 Spring, summer receipts, at $1,27@1,28. Sales on Change 97,000 bu No. 1, Spring and Winter receipts, at $1,23½@1,24½; 300 do summer receipts, at $1,27. Market at Newhall House this evening, quiet, without decided change. Sales 60,000 bu No. 1 Spring and Winter receipts, at $1,23@1,23½. Closing firm at the inside figures.

OATS—Market drooping. Sales 5,000 bu No. 1 Winter receipts, at 62½c; 3,500 bu Rejected do at 60½c. Corn—Market advancing. Sales 350 bu new shelled at 98c. Rye—Market firm. Sales 350 bu in store at $1,15. 120 brls rye flour at $5,75. Barley—Market unchanged.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, April 21.

Cotton—The heavy bidding of the past few days has left hardly any offering, excepting some speculation lots, and there being so little scope for buyers, there was only a limited inquiry, the sales reported amounting confined to about 100 bales, including 15 reboxed low middling at 74½c; 10 strict low middling at 78c, and 50 strict good ordinary extra staple at —. The market appeared to be firm at the previous improvement, and may be quoted as follows: Low ordinary, 62@65c; ordinary, 69@70c; good ordinary, 71@73c; low middling, 75@77c, and middling, 75@80c.

Sugar and Molasses—The demand continued active to-day, but with very little in the market the sales were confined to 250 hhds sugar, and 200 bbls Molasses. 12@12½c for eistern bottoms; 19½c for fair; 22@22½ for prime; 23c for choice and 25c per ₰ for white clarified sugar; 90c for prime molasses and 95cc per gallon for choice.

Baltimore Pig Iron Market.

Iron—We note sales at New York of 509 tons Scotch Pig at $54 50@55 00, and 100 tons best English refined bars at $137 50 ₰ ton. Our market is quiet for the want of stock, makers of pig metal having sold ahead of their production for some time to come. We quote though nominal: Baltimore Forge $72 50@75 00; Baltimore Charcoal, No. 1 Foundry, $60 00@63 00; other brands No. 1 Charcoal, $58 00@60 00; No. 2, $56 00@58 00; No. 2 do, $50 00@53 00; Scotch do, from yard, $55 00@57 00; Anthracite No. 1 $53 00@ 55 00; No. 2 do, $52 00@53 00, and No. 3 do, $49 00@ 50 00; American and English refined bars $137 50; common do, $125; Sweeden $145; Russia sheets 22½@23c; American do, 7c@8c ₰ lb.

Nails—Cut 4d and upwards $6 90; do 3d $7 90; do 2d $8 90 ₰ 100 lbs: wrought 6d and 12d 8c; bolt and shig spikes 9c, and bolt rivets 9c ₰ lb.

Lumber at Chicago.

Lumber—The receipts during the past week got up somewhat over seven and one-half millions of feet, three millions of which came from Michigan on Saturday and Sunday. There is an active demand for cargoes, and they are picked up immediately on arrival. Dealers are not yet buying to hold over—their back orders and present sales consuming about all that comes to market at present. It is thonghi by some that in the course of a month or six weeks the market will fecede from the present rates, but by sellers it is looked upon as improbable.

Shingles—The receipts during the past week sum up some two millions. The sale is an active demand and prices are firm at $3@3 80 for sawed and shaved.

Flour and Grain in Store.

The following shows the amount of Flour and Grain in store last Saturday, compared with the report of the week previous and with that of the same date in 1863:

	1864.	1864.	1863.
	April 23.	April 16.	April 25.
Flour	106,956	164,478	144,206
Wheat	1,759,026	2,036,017	1,870,179
Corn	890,426	852,316	2,161,299
Oats	1,781,144	1,805,962	931,462
Rye	52,108	55,693	91,590
Barley	119,679	124,079	11,423
Total	5,447,225	5,796,504	5,391,708

Chicago Oil Market.

CARBON OILS.—There has been little doing in the market to-day. Receipts continue very light, and prices rule very firm but unchanged. On Benzole we alter quotations to 28@29c, as at the former prices some few lots may be bought by jobbers. The market is, however, firm with an upward tendency. We quote:

White Oil, 110 to 120 test	65@67c.
Straw Oil	63@65c.
Benzole	33@43c.

Cincinnati Tobacco Market.

The sales of Leaf Tobacco, at Morris & Chalfant's warehouse were 40 hhds of New Kentucky Common, viz: 1 at $3 05, 1 at $4 50, 6 at $5 00@5 85, 8 at $6 00@6 90, 2 at $7 25@7 50, 5 at $8 00@8 75, 2 at $9 00@9 50, 4 at $10@10 75, 3 at $11 00@11 75, 1 at $13 50, 1 at $14 50, 1 at $15 75, 1 at $16 50, 1 at $17 00, 2 at $18 00, 1 at $19 00.

Louisville Lumber Market.

Stock light. Retail prices—Common, $35; Third rate, $50; Second rate, $60; Clear, $70@80; No. 1 Prime Shingles, $6.50 per M.

Large quantities of lumber are expected to arrive from Pittsburgh this week.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Per Pittsburgh and Cleveland R. R.—J D Davis, 13 hlf bbls herring; Jos Rose, 20 do; F Van Gorder, 21 bxs cheese; A & S Potter, 15 do, 1 car potatoes and oats; J B Canfield, 35 do, 15 bales tow; Chas C Bailey, 40 do; Fackler & Irwin, 38 bdls chairs; F F Klopfer, 16 do. F G Walker, 10 do; A B Keevil, 122 bbls potatoes, 164 sks do; Park Bros & Co, 1,000 bars iron; Gillespie & M, 2 cars lumber; L H Voight 2 bbls potatoes; John Mullen, 2 cars scrap iron; Zug & Painter, 11 bbls do; Godfrey & Co, 110 sks rags; Wm B Hays, 1,000 pcs meat; Schomaker & Lang, 300 bbls flour; Simpson & K 100 do; Thos Bell 155 bgs corn; Plunkett & Co, 1 car sand stone; A J Hagan, 107 bales hay.

Pittsburgh Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.—J R McKee, 8 sacks potatoes; Godfrey & Co, 100 bdls paper; R Robinson & Co, 135 bdls do; J Snyder, 1 car ice; J Moorhead, 2 cars metal; D Wallace, 2 cars corn; McKeown & Co, 100 bbls flour.

Per Allegheny Valley R. R.—Martin, Oliver & Brickell, 1 car iron; Waring & King, 215 bbls coal oil, 5 do benzene, 10 do tar; Forsythe, Bros & Co, 74 bbls refined oil.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Louisville.

PER OLIVE.—McDonald, 9 pkgs; G B Jones & Son, 40 do; Long & Duff, 4 do, J Craig, 11 do; G A Martin, 24 do; Kirkpatrick & Bro, 6 sks feathers; J Grier, 10 hhds tobacco; M Heyl, 5 do; J Murphy, 2 do; J Lundy, 3 do; Donovan, 7 do; Schamp, 5 do; Clarke & Co, 248 do, 25 bbls whisky, 24 sks bacon, 10 bales rags, 2 bbls oil.

A NEW AND COMPLETE SYSTEM OF MEDICAL ELECTRICITY,
For the cure of all diseases, Chronic or Acute; Inflammatory or Paralytic. No charge for consultation at 251 PENN ST. See circular—get one at the office.
DR. J. A. REESE, Medical Electrician.
ap23:1m:M.W&S

CHAMPAGNE BRANDY.—300 cases imported in glass; in store and for sale low by MILLER & RICKETSON.
ja21

RIVER MATTERS.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF STEAMBOATS.

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville
James Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Olive	Andrews	Louisville.

DEPARTED.

Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Minerva	Gordon	Wheeling.

THE RIVER—Last evening, at twilight, there were six feet six inches water in the channel, and about a stand. From the amount of rain that has fell during the past forty-eight hours a rise of water may be expected.

CAPT. E. W. GOULD'S mammoth steamer is now at the landing. She is a side wheel steamer of the first class. We shall refer to her again.

The first class packet Leonidas, Capt. J. W. Anawalt, leaves on Wednesday for Louisville, Cairo and St. Louis. This boat has no superior as regards speed, accommodations and attentive officers.

THE ever punctual steamer Emma Graham, Capt. M. Ayres, leaves this day at 4 p. m. for Zanesville and intermediate ports. This boat is just off the ways, having undergone thorough and complete repairs. The first clerk is Mr. Hoge, a clever and attentive officer.

THE favorite steamer Camelia, Capt. Lytle, is announced for Clarksville and Nashville. This boat has unsurpassed accommodations, and is in charge of careful and attentive officers. Mr. F. B. Holmes, who has charge of the office, will see that passengers are well cared for.

THE fine passenger steamer Kate Robinson, Captain R. Robinson, leaves this day positively for Cincinnati and Louisville. This boat was built expressly for the trade, and offers the best of accommodations to passengers and shippers. Mr. John Wherry, who presides in the office, is one of the most attentive officers on the river.

THE favorite steamer Empire City, Captain Jacob Hatiep, leaves on Wednesday for Evansville, Cairo, St. Louis and the Upper Mississippi. This boat has been fitted up in a superior manner. The first clerk is Capt. J. R. Richardson, an officer who has no superior in that department.

THE fast passenger steamer Nevada, Thos. Rogers, commander, will leave for Cairo and St. Louis on Wednesday. This boat makes her trips with great regularity, and is one of the best boats of her class afloat. Capt. Rogers is a first-class boatman, and is very popular. The first clerk is Mr. W. J. Rogers, a clever and experienced officer.

The favorite passenger steamer Major Anderson, Capt. C. A. Dravo, will leave for Cincinnati at noon on Saturday. This boat is driving a good business. She makes her trips with great regularity, reminding you of the days of the famous Cincinnati Packet Line. Captain Dravo is a thorough steamboat man, and so is his right hand man, who presides in the office, Capt. A Robinson. With such officers this boat cannot fail to be a favorite.

CINCINNATI.

We condense the following from the Sunday *Enquirer*:

The weather yesterday was rainy. At Pittsburgh the river was falling, with seven feet eleven inches water in the channel by the pier marks, and weather wet.

Here it was falling slowly, with 24 feet in the channel at the Water Works. There is eight feet scant in the canal, and six feet in the steamboat pass over the falls. We have nothing new from the Cumberland or other tributaries.

The Eclipse arrived yesterday morning from St. Louis with a fine trip. She brought to this port 319 hhds. sugar, 101 bbls. molasses, 143 bales cotton, 327 pkgs. merchandize, &c., all of which she got at Cairo. She also had considerable freight for several points below. The Eclipse will return to St. Louis forthwith.

The Marmora arrived from Pittsburgh with a fair trip. She put off 220 tons pig iron and 150 kegs nails at Trenton. The Marmora will stick out her shingle for some point in a day or two.

The Golden Era and Reserve arrived from Pittsburgh, and the Idaho from Paducah. The Reserve and Era went on to Louisville. The Idaho brought up 100 tons and has been shipped to Paducah from this point.

The Fitzhugh and Jewess left for St. Louis. The Jewess was laden to the guards, and had also a large number of passengers.

The Emma Donna left last night for Pittsburgh with an excellent trip. She took 22 bales cotton brought up by the Emma Floyd.

Business yesterday on the landing was quite brisk. Considerable freight was shipped to St. Louis, Pittsburgh and the Kanawha river, and the boats up for Memphis, Nashville and New Orleans were receiving quite freely, considering the state of the weather. The rates for shipments continue about as follows: To New Orleans, $1 50; Memphis and the Lower Ohio, 50 and 75 cents; Nashville, 75 cents; Wheeling and Pittsburgh, 30 and 40 cents, and to Saint Louis about the same.

The great Cincinnati steamer, Mississippi, arrived at Cairo yesterday.

The boats are now furnished with coal at this point at 20 cents per bushel.

The steamer Sam. Young left for the Kanawha river yesterday afternoon with the Eighth Oh